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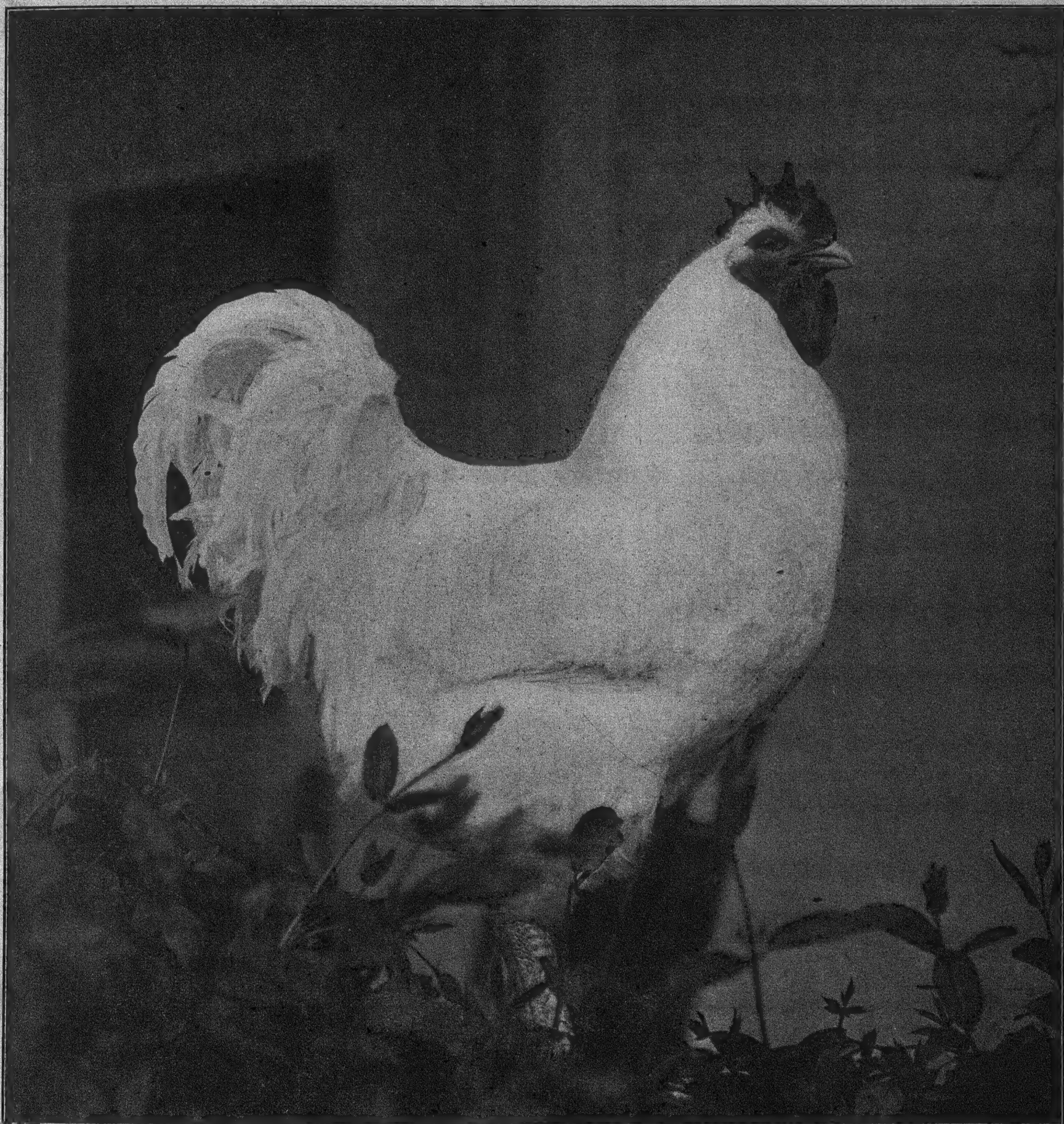
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

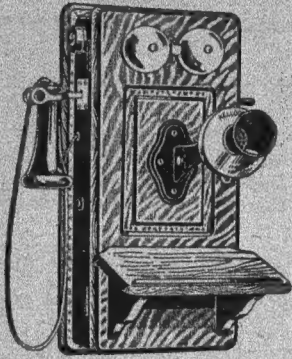
March 7, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



COCK O' THE WALK

Circulation Over 34,000 weekly



The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service

Stock at Regina

KELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

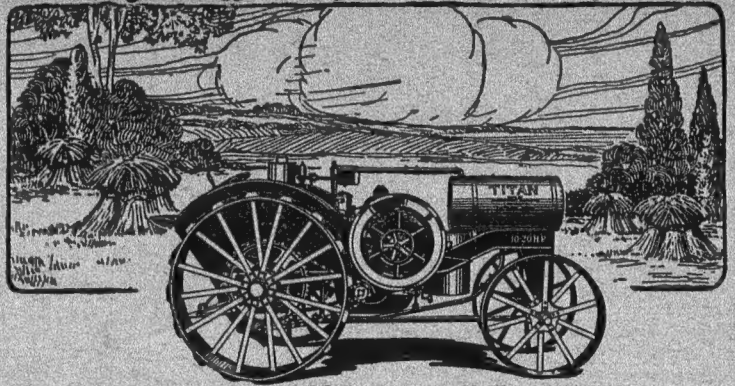
Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give better service. Write us today.

Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.



A Real Farm Helper

AT a recent tractor demonstration a farmer remarked "Our short season demands a lot of reserve power for rush work that I have never been able to get out of horses. I am taking home a Titan 10-20 because it looks to me like a real farm helper."

Was he right or not? Look over your own conditions and judge from them. Aren't there times in the year when you would give almost anything for more power to get the plowing done on time or to get in the grain and thresh it?

A Titan 10-20 kerosene tractor gives you that extra power that you need in rush seasons, and gives it at a price you can afford, because it operates successfully on cheap kerosene and uses fuel and oil (feed) only when it is working. It will do more and better work than any horses you could buy for the same money, and it's more dependable than horses. Keep it working hour after hour and day after day.

All the details of construction, design, and sizes of the Titan line of real farm helpers are given in books and catalogues we would like to send to you. Titan tractors are popular. To have your tractor for spring work you should begin investigating now. Write to the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

Your Last Chance to Get an AUTOMOBILE FREE—

CONTEST POSITIVELY CLOSING ON APRIL FIRST

HOW TO WIN A CAR

We will present a handsome **FORD TOURING CAR** (1917 model) to the first reader of *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*, in each of the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels in **5 POUNDS AND 7 OUNCES OF No. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT, BETWEEN THE 15th OF SEPTEMBER, 1916, AND 1st APRIL, 1917.** The wheat is a fair clean sample of No. 1 Northern, grown in Saskatchewan, and weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. It was obtained from the Dominion Grain Inspector at Winnipeg. The wheat and bottle were taken to the Dominion Weights and Measures Office, and exactly 5 pounds and 7 ounces were weighed out and poured into same. The bottle was then immediately sealed up in the presence of two witnesses, photographed, and deposited with the Union Trust Company, of Winnipeg. It will remain in their vaults until the contest closes, 1st April, 1917, when it will be taken out and counted by a board of three judges, none of whom are in any way connected with *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*.

You
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Today

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER will present these **Three Handsome Ford Touring Cars** to the winners of our **BIG AUTOMOBILE CONTEST** on April First FREE—**HOW TO SEND YOUR ESTIMATES**

Everyone who sends us a subscription between the dates mentioned, for *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*, either new or renewal, is entitled to estimates as explained below. Estimate now and increase your chance of winning, because it is the first number of whole kernels that wins an automobile.

1 year's subscription at \$1.00 gives you 7 estimates; 2 years' subscription at \$1.50 gives you 14 estimates; 3 years' subscription at \$2.00 gives you 21 estimates; 4 years' subscription at \$2.50 gives you 28 estimates; 5 years' subscription at \$3.00 gives you 35 estimates; 6 years' subscription at \$3.50 gives you 42 estimates; 7 years' subscription at \$4.00 gives you 49 estimates; 8 years' subscription at \$4.50 gives you 56 estimates; 9 years' subscription at \$5.00 gives you 63 estimates; 10 years' subscription at \$5.50 gives you 70 estimates.

For further particulars see page 4 of the Grain Growers' Guide, issue of January 24, 1917, or write at once to **THE E. H. HEATH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Please find enclosed \$..... for.....
years' subscription for *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*, to be sent to.....

Name.....
Address.....
My estimates as to the number of whole kernels in 5 lbs. 7 ozs. of No. 1 Northern Wheat are:.....

If more space is required for name and estimates, use a blank sheet and attach securely to this coupon

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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back numbers of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weil
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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March 7

No. 10

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 3 cents.

Advertising Rates

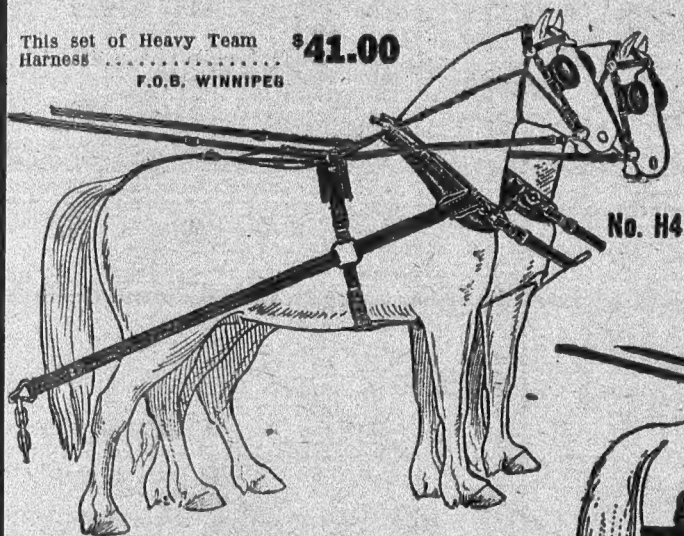
Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line.
Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

G.G.G. Harness is made from High Quality Leather by one of Canada's Largest Manufacturers and carries both the Maker's and the G.G.G. Guarantees

There is no better time than this week to get every set of harness you own into good working order. All our warehouses have a complete supply of harness parts for repairs. If you need a new set or two, remember that G.G.G. Harness is of the kind that lasts a long, long time, and will equip your horses to use their full strength to best advantage, no matter what load they pull.

This set of Heavy Team Harness **\$41.00**
F.O.B. WINNIPEG



No. H4

Heavy Team Harness

H4.—A Heavy, General Purpose Team Harness, cut from the very best of leather—a harness that may always be depended upon to carry you over a hard place.

SPECIFICATIONS

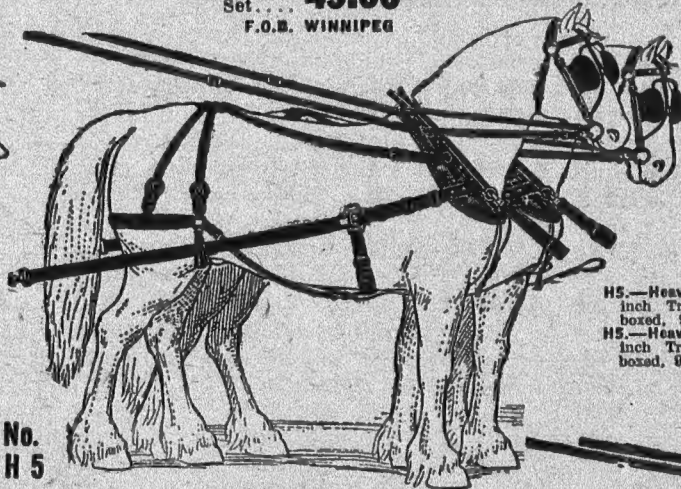
Bridles—1 inch Cheeks, Concord Winkers, Flat Side Check, Concord Round Winker Stay.
Hames—Rust Proof Steel, Heavy, with Concord Bolt.
Hame Straps—1 inch.

Traces—1½ inch, three-ply, with Trace Ring and Heel Chain.
Pads—Felt Bottom and Terraces and Hooks, 1½ inch Bilets.

Belly-Bands—Folded.
Martingales—1½ inch.
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H4.—Heavy Team Harness, 1½ inch Traces, less Collars.
Weight, boxed, 80 lbs.
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Weight, boxed, 82 lbs.

This **\$49.00**
Set.....
F.O.B. WINNIPEG



No. H5

Heavy Breeching Harness

H5.—A Sturdy, Heavy Breeching Harness, made of the same high class material that goes into all our better grades.

SPECIFICATIONS

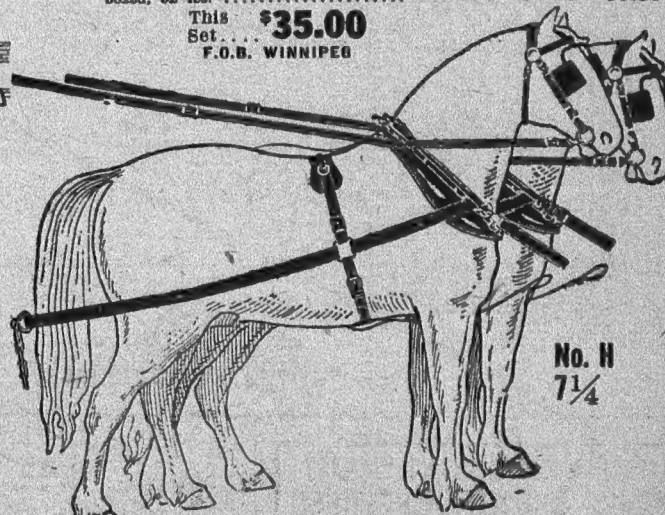
Bridles—1 inch Cheek, Concord Winkers, Flat Check to Hame, Box Loops, Round Winker Stays.
Hames—Rust Proof Steel, Heavy, with Concord Bolt.
Hame Straps—1 inch.
Hame Tugs—1½ inch for Bolt Hames.
Belly-Bands—Folded.

Traces—1½ inch Three-ply with Cockeye.
Martingales—1½ inch with Dee.
Breast Straps—1½ inch.
Lines—1 inch.
Breeching—Folded Seats, 1 in. Side Straps, 1 inch Hip Straps, 1 inch Back Straps, 1 inch Trace Carriers.
Trimmed—Bright Finish.

H5.—Heavy Team Breeching Harness, 1½ inch Traces, less collars. Weight, boxed, 90 lbs.
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Winnipeg Regina Calgary
49.00 49.40 49.75
52.75 53.15 53.50

This **\$35.00**
Set.....
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No. H7 1/4

Heavy Team Plow Harness

H7.—Plowing harness should have strength first. This set gives you traces that are exceptionally strong and well made and flexible. A very fine set of harness for its purpose.

SPECIFICATIONS

Bridles—1 inch cheek; concord winkers, flat checks to hame, box loops, round concord winker stays.
Hame Straps—1 inch.
Traces—1½ inch layer heel chain trace with ring.
Martingales—1½ inch.

Breast Straps—1½ inch, trimmed bright finish.
Hames—No. 3 Varnish, L.O.T. Bolt.
Pads—3½ inch housings with 1½ inch layer and convey loops at end, 1 inch loin strap loops.
Belly Bands—Folded.
Lines—1 inch.

H7.—Heavy Team Plow Harness, less collars. Weight boxed 70 lbs. **35.00 35.30 35.50**

To be sure you are buying profitably you should have our Catalog "G"

Spring work will start with a rush one of these days and your horses should be in shape to dig right in when it does start. Remember January and February are gone, and April is less than a month away. See that your implements, your hitch eveners, and the other necessary things are ready for the field as well as your harness. Our warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary have big stocks of reasonable goods on hand now, ready for delivery. Tell us what you want, and we'll help you get it.

Other Styles are shown in our 1917 Catalog

Pages 67 to 73 in our new Catalog are devoted to all styles of harness and parts. These supplies cover practically everything you may need for your horses or oxen, and include ox harness, horse blankets, team lines, halters, tie straps, collars, sweat pads, martingales, hame straps, breast straps, ring bits, steel hames, snaps, chains, brushes, curry combs and so on, at prices worth considering.

If You Haven't got one of the new G.G.G. Catalogs use this Coupon

G.G.G.
Mar. 7

USE THIS COUPON FOR THE NEW G.G.G. CATALOG—FREE.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Please send me a copy of Catalog G as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name.....

Address.....

Don't forget our Grain and Livestock Departments. Let us handle your shipments.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

The Only Car

That Does Those Things Is

Hudson Super-Six

The Super-Six is the only car that ever went 1819 miles in 24 hours.

It is the only car that ever went from San Francisco to New York and back in 10 days and 21 hours. In that one round trip it twice broke the ocean-to-ocean record.

At Pike's Peak, a Super-Six Special defeated 20 great rivals, all specially built for hill climbing. It made the best time in the world's greatest hill-climb.

It holds all the speed records for stock touring cars, and the records for quick acceleration.

Note What That Means

You say you don't want a racing car. We know you don't. You will never, perhaps, use half the power or speed of the Super-Six.

But mark that this motor is a small, light, simple Six. We have added no size or cylinders. We have taken a light Six and, by this invention, increased its efficiency 80 per cent. And solely by reducing friction, which destroys the motor and wastes its power.

We Did Just This

The Six-type motor had great limitations. Despite all perfections, much vibration still remained. And vibration causes friction.

Some engineers, including the Hudson, were testing Eights and Twelves. They felt that twin-type motors might solve the friction problem. The trend was away from Sixes.

Then Hudson engineers brought out this Super-Six invention. It is a Hudson invention, patented by Hudson. In this new-type Six they obtained all the efficiency and endur-

ance sought for in the multi-cylinder type and they did this without adding cylinders, complications or weight.

All in Endurance

All the Super-Six records—for speed, hill-climbing and long-distance—were won by this motor's endurance. They mean that motor wear and friction are reduced to almost nothing.

By excelling in these feats, it proved that this motor will outlast any other type.

That is what you want above everything else. You want less wasted power, less wear, less friction. That means, of course, supreme performance. But it also means supreme economy.

What You Can't Afford

Some men will say, "I can't afford a superb car like the Hudson."

But you can. All this beauty, luxury and superlative performance will cost you less than many a car without them.

The Super-Six invention, in all probability, doubles the life of a motor. It saves the power which was wasted in friction. And this year we add a new gasoline saver which saves a great deal more.

No other fine car gives such value as the Hudson. No other car has a motor which compares with this. A higher-quality car is impossible. Yet note how far the Hudson undersells many cars that it out-performs.

Go see and prove this car. It is now the largest-selling car above \$1200. And the saving shows in the Hudson price.



Pheton, 7-passenger . . . \$2250	Town Car \$4000	Town Car Landaulet . . . \$4150
Cabriolet, 3-passenger . . 2700	(Prices f.o.b. Detroit)	Limousine 4000
Touring Sedan 3000		Limousine Landaulet . . 4150

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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ALBERTA SPRING SHOWS, CALGARY

HORSE SHOW PURE BRED CATTLE SHOW

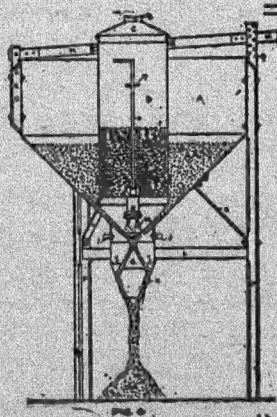
AUCTION SALE OF BULLS Beef breeds Only
APRIL 11TH TO 14TH 1917

Rules and Entry Forms for Bull Sale now ready.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 10th
Catalogue ready March 20th

Horse Show prize list mailed on request.
ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 27th

Geo. Lane, Calgary,
Pres. Alberta Horse Breeders' Assn.
J. L. Walters, Olive,
Pres. Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn.
E. L. Richardson,
Secretary and Managing Director
Alberta Livestock Assn., Victoria Park, Calgary.



Stewart Grain Pickler

Efficient, Rapid, Economical. Only requires one person to operate. Quickly and thoroughly disinfects all kinds of grain.

CAPACITY: Wheat, 100 bus. per hour
Oats, 80 bus. per hour

Explanation of diagram: A., Hopper; A.A., Grain; B., Solution Tank; B.B., Solution; F., Sprinkler; G., Cone which ensures thorough mixing; H., Lever, which regulates flow of grain; C., Strainer.

NOTE THESE FEATURES: Five bushel hopper and seven gallon solution tank made of 26 gauge galvanized iron, supported on three wooden legs braced with iron. Weight complete, 57 pounds.

Order at once as our supply is limited. You Cannot Afford to be Without a "Stewart"

Price, f.o.b. Regina, \$12.50

Stewart & Edwards, Manufacturers, Regina, Sask.

The Mail Bag

REMOVE EMBARGO ON CATTLE

Editor, Guide:—Previous to placing the embargo on Canadian Cattle by the British House of Commons, Canada was rich in cattle. Large herds existed in Ontario and Western Canada, and a ready and profitable market for all our surplus cattle was found in Great Britain. Finished beef cattle were shipped to Birkenhead, Liverpool, and would then be shipped into the interior of England and sent on to Glasgow. At the same time beef cattle were going forward, a large number of cattle were being raised in Canada called "short keeps." These cattle were shipped to Glasgow and Liverpool. Dundee, Scotland, spent a lot of money to put in docks and lairages to receive our Canadian store cattle, as did Aberdeen. Another class of cattle, known as our surplus breeding cows, found a ready market, and large numbers were exported from Canada for milking and dairy purposes, going into the interior of Scotland and England.

The feeders who purchased our Canadian cattle obtained such good results that the Canadian steer, when placed in the feeding plots, was very much superior to those raised for the same purpose and shipped from Ireland. A violent and bitter disapproval of the Canadian cattle coming over sprung up from the Irish shippers and raisers of cattle. I have repeatedly heard the Irish shippers say, on the different markets, that they would see the day when these Canadian cattle would be shut out. We enjoyed a much better position than did our friends in the Republic to the South. They were compelled to slaughter their shipments at the Port of disembarkation. This also brought opposition and dissatisfaction towards our Canadian cattle. These combined influences worked daily against the shipment of Canadian cattle. In one of the shipments, an old cow was supposed to have come from Canada affected with pluro-pneumonia. An examination took place, and after the examination of this one old cow's lungs, Canada was shut out of the open markets of Great Britain. I have heard it said repeatedly that we never got a fair deal in this examination, as other lungs were substituted for those of the supposed contagious diseased cow. The Irish and Americans won. Canada has never enjoyed the free and open markets thruout the interior of Great Britain since, but on the other hand, we have been compelled to have all our cattle slaughtered at the docks within a short time after arrival.

When this happened there was a large number of breeders in Ontario and the west who were raising short keep cattle for export, and being compelled to hold them here, as they were not sufficiently finished to export, prices took a sudden drop, the breeders got discouraged, and not having this outlet they went out of breeding and trainloads of calves were shipped to Winnipeg, killed and placed in cold storage. The same thing was going on in Calgary.

It certainly would be of great benefit to the Canadian cattle raiser to have the markets of Great Britain opened, so that when conditions settle after the war we could have this market within the Empire.

Canada has given freely of her sons to defend the Empire when called upon. A good many of our western boys were employed in offices. They have often been heard to declare that they never would go back to indoor office work again. Many will go on the land and into stock raising. In fairness to these men and other Canadians, Great Britain should open her markets and encourage them. I would also like to say that in the thirty-five years in which I have been engaged in the cattle trade in Canada, part of the time as general manager of the Cochrane Ranch, where we had 12,000 head on the range, I have never known of one case of contagious disease. I feel quite confident in saying that there is no country in the world that has a cleaner bill of health in its herds than Canada. Having done our part as Canadians, Great Britain should at least remove the

Continued on Page 46

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 7, 1917

BRITAIN NEEDS WHEAT

The British Government is bending every possible effort to ensure the greatest food production that the British Isles have ever known. But even with their best efforts they cannot this year produce nearly sufficient for their own home consumption. Canada is the nearest source of supply for the extra food and to Canada, Britain is looking for the wheat to feed her armies. The appeal will not be in vain. Barring unfavorable weather conditions, western Canada this year will produce a large surplus of wheat and will have an abundance for the British people.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

In response to numerous requests we reproduce again in this issue the farmers' platform in its entirety. It will be well for those readers interested to preserve it for future reference. The farmers' platform, drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has been unanimously endorsed at the three great annual conventions of the organized farmers during the last two months. It is now the official declaration of the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces. As a broadminded, clear cut, comprehensive policy for national development, the farmers' platform is by all odds the best national political platform produced in Canada by any large organization since confederation. It crystallizes the result of many years of investigation, research and discussion. For the first time the farmers have now a national platform. It will not commend itself to either the official Grit or Tory parties because neither one likes it. No one can accuse the farmers of partisanship in drafting the platform. Free wheat and free implements are about the only things in the platform which the official Grit party favors. The Corporation Tax is the only plank adopted by the Tory party tho the rank and file of the party seems to lean somewhat towards nationalization of railways. Neither party will endorse the tariff proposals nor the taxation proposals in the farmers' platform. Both of them are too much beholden to the wealthy and corporation interests, who finance their political campaigns. Every farmer should study the farmers' platform and the explanations given in this issue. If the farmers, one and all, will give their honest and determined support to this platform it will revolutionize our political and economic life. The hide-bound party press as well as the corporation press find much fault with the farmers' platform which is only additional evidence that it is a good thing for the common people.

HOW TO GET ACTION

As the educational work on the farmers' platform proceeds, the question that continues to be asked is, "How can we elect candidates to the House of Commons in support of this platform?" It is a very practical question and one that demands an answer. The answer, however, must come from the farmers themselves. The organized farmers have no political machine for the nomination of candidates like the two old parties. They have no campaign fund with which to finance their candidates. It is absolutely certain that the corporations and interests who finance the Grit and Tory parties will not finance the organized farmers. And if they did it would be the worst thing that could happen. At the next general election there will be 43 seats to be filled in the House of Commons from the three Prairie Provinces alone. At least 36 of these seats are controlled by the rural vote. If the farmers of the West will unite in a determined effort they can elect 36 candidates

who will support the farmers' platform in the House of Commons. Such a united body in the House of Commons would create a revolution. But this great achievement can only be accomplished if the farmers are sick and tired of the performance of the two old parties and are fully determined to bring about a change. The West for years has received very scant justice from the law makers at Ottawa, due largely to the fact that the Western representatives have been divided between the two camps and generally been more interested in their party than in their country. If the farmers will see to it that at least one good candidate in each constituency is a supporter of the farmers' platform they can elect the great majority of the Western representatives. Whenever there is a candidate in the field it would only be fair and reasonable to give him an opportunity to consider the farmers' platform and express his views upon it. If he is prepared to support it regardless of the action of either of the old parties and can be relied upon to carry out his promises it will be a decided advantage. If two opposing candidates are both honestly in support of the platform so much the better. If both are opposed then it is time to put a new candidate into the field. One thing should not be lost sight of, namely, that the farmers must give their financial support to the candidate who accepts their platform. An election is probable before harvest time and action should not be delayed too long.

THE MERCHANDISING PROBLEM

The most economical distribution of merchandise in Canada is daily becoming a much more pressing problem. Particularly is this true in the West. The rapid rise in the cost of living has focused public attention on this sphere of our commercial activity as one from which more detailed explanations are due. A recent conference of retailers and wholesalers at Ottawa, another at Winnipeg in conjunction with some of the bankers and still others now proposed show that part of "the trade" at least realizes the seriousness of the situation. Satisfying the immediate public clamor is only one matter to be settled. A more vital problem and one which in its results means only public agitation put into execution is the strong competition of the mail order house and the influence of co-operative buying. There are at present two schools of thought, as it were, in the regular merchandising fraternity regarding this problem. One section is partly asleep and wants to stall along by appointing commissions to carry on so-called investigations and set prices, etc. The other, almost entirely represented by retailers, is moving to a solution more in line with the principles of modern business. It is cutting buying costs by co-operative purchasing direct from manufacturers and is aiming to give the benefit of that saving to the consumer. Already nearly 500 retail merchants from all three Western provinces are united in one body for that purpose and they have just finished a successful year's business in the face of enormous difficulties. These merchants are merely falling in line with the principles of co-operation. They have been forced to it for existence.

Too many manufacturers and wholesalers unquestionably operate under fixed understandings to maintain certain prices. Some combinations of wholesalers dictate who shall or shall not sell certain lines of goods and at what prices they shall be sold. Some manufacturers determine the prices at which wholesalers shall sell to the retailer, not only their own, but similar lines made by other manufacturers. They boycott breakers of these

agreements. Some jobbers or wholesalers exact exorbitant commission charges. Whereas the cost to the farmer of having an 80,000 pound car of wheat sold is \$17.58, the expense to the retailers in buying a 30,000 pound car of sugar is \$96.00. Both cars are of practically equal value, tho the actual labor connected with selling the wheat is several times that expended in handling the sugar.

There is no use in the retailer or wholesaler shouting about the co-operative buying of farmers and of the depredations of the mail order house. The mail order house has been a potent factor in making the rural west a better place in which to live. Most farmers are not anxious to keep store, but they are interested in just values. They have powerful weapons at their command. The retailers have a difficult problem, but farmers have already by their co-operative selling and buying furnished an object lesson to retailers. Until they make a real application of that principle to their own transactions and reduce this question to one of pure economics they have no reason whatever to blame the farmer for buying either co-operatively or thru the mail order house. Retailers must break down some of the combinations which are strangling them. Co-operation is the weapon to use and retailers will have a vast amount of sympathy from farmers if they attack this problem with vigor.

TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS

The kind of seed selection described in this issue by Seager Wheeler is worthy of careful study by every farmer. The only farmers who will make money out of wheat growing when prices go back to normal after the war will be those who use the best seed and follow a proper tillage system. It is not a very hard task to carry on seed selection to the extent required on any one farm. In fact it is a most interesting work and the greater part of it might be looked upon as a recreation. That it pays has been demonstrated conclusively. It is no impractical theory. Seager Wheeler has followed the system for many years and by so doing has produced the world's best wheat and record breaking yields. Furthermore, in a weed infested country he has been able to keep his fields clean. What he has done others can do. There ought to be not less than 10,000 farmers carrying on systematic seed selection in this country for the benefit not only of themselves but their fellow farmers.

STRENGTHENING POULTRY INDUSTRY

The poultry situation as explained in this issue by Prof. Herner is worthy of the closest attention by all farmers. Outstanding facts in connection with the past year's operations were the late hatching season, the large proportion of unfinished chickens marketed, the very high cost of feed, lack of thrift and vigor in farm flocks, the short producing season, the high prices and the effects of war in relation to our markets. The late hatching season and high feed prices were factors responsible for placing the whole industry in a precarious condition for this season, a condition deserving of the closest consideration of farmers. The next two months are vital ones to the success or failure of this season's operations. Farmers should use much more than ordinary care in the selection of fully matured and well developed breeding stock. Naturally eggs from the highest producers should always be used, but few farmers are able to tell just which are their best producers. Everyone, however, can pick out the strongest, best grown and most likely

stock to improve their flocks this season. Indiscriminate breeding or over-mating will be decidedly more serious than ordinarily. The strongest and most vigorous males mated to a small flock of 12 to 15 of the most select females ought to get best results. Quality counts and a small number of good birds are very much to be preferred to a lot of scrubby non-producing feed-eaters.

Last year a very large part of Canada's egg surplus found its most ready market in Great Britain, but Western eggs had only a small share in that trade. The quality has been too poor and both producers and "trade" are responsible for that lack of quality. The desired discrimination between good and poor eggs has been lacking. In Manitoba "the trade" is taking steps to correct this by buying eggs according to grade and are deserving of the fullest co-operation and support on the part of the producer and the country storekeeper, who is a vital factor in this trade. Only by such co-operation can the quality necessary to secure greatest returns on our own, the British or foreign markets be secured.

RAISING WAR REVENUE

It is announced that the Minister of Finance will call for another war loan of \$100,000,000 within a couple of weeks. Undoubtedly it will be quickly taken up as were the other war loans. Most of it will be taken by extremely wealthy individuals and by large corporations. The income which these individuals and corporations receive from the war loan is exempt from taxation of all kinds. Some individuals have already subscribed as high as \$600,000, which will give them an annual income of \$30,000. By means of the war loans the government of Canada will soon put the large incomes of Canada where they cannot be taxed for from ten to twenty

years. We are still raising our revenue chiefly by means of the custom tariff. This iniquitous system makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. In Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa there is a graduated income tax which in some cases has been materially increased since the war began. Those who have money are compelled to contribute in proportion to their ability towards the cost of the war. But Canada in this, as in most other progressive and democratic measures, is the laggard of the Empire. Our governments in Canada for generations have legislated in favor of the big interests and even in war time the wealthy are still exempted from paying their fair share of the country's burden. Surely the people will some day rise up and demand a change. If the government had sufficient backbone it could raise a very large proportion of the war expenditure by taxation and save the country from a part of the enormous war debt which is so rapidly accumulating.

SHOULD ASSIST THE FARMER

The problem of maximum production under the handicaps he is carrying is no small one to the farmer this year. It is of vital importance, however, and perhaps essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Britain is depending on us. We hope and believe that Western farmers will do their part. But in order to do that they require the fullest co-operation of banks, railways, loan companies and all others whose interests are just as vitally affected at this time as are those of the farmer. Many places are now "blockaded" with grain and there will be a most serious loss very soon unless greater action is secured shortly. This is particularly true at many C.N.R. points. Farmers cannot pay for labor or buy seed or do either themselves or their country justice

this season unless they get more help. To waste what we already have is prodigality at such a time. Banks also no less than the rest of the community are under obligation to make unusual efforts to assist farmers in securing seed, machinery, etc.

In order to meet the extremely urgent need of the highest possible crop production it is being suggested that school holidays be changed for the present year at least. Instead of having holidays in midsummer it is being suggested that the holidays be made at seeding time and harvest and the examination dates be changed accordingly. Undoubtedly this would allow quite a number of school boys and some school girls to assist in seeding and harvest. It is not desirable as a rule that school attendance be interfered with, but the present crisis is one of a life time and must be treated accordingly.

The Grain Commission is ready to grant cars out of turn to farmers for the shipment of seed grain. There will be a big rush to get good seed and this work should be done as far ahead as possible. Local agents should grant this privilege, but if they do not, take the matter up with the Office of the Grain Commission direct at the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

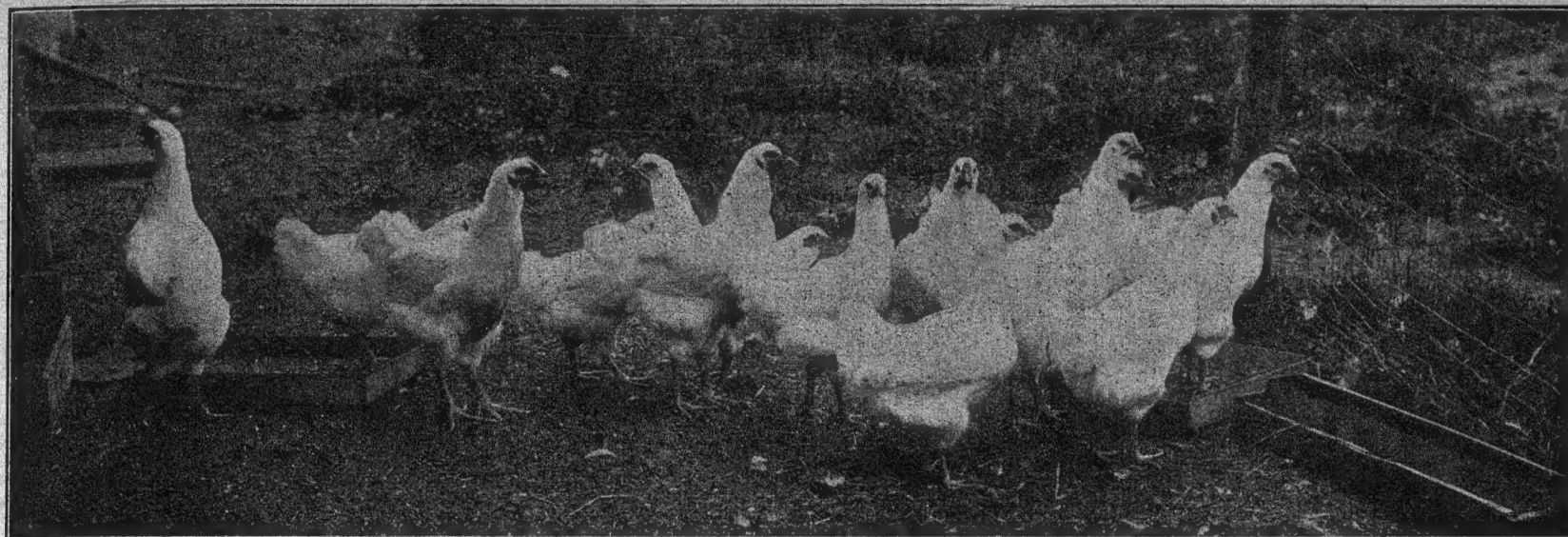
Graft, corruption and political profiteering has received another blow in the recent New Brunswick elections. It indicates an awakening public conscience, not any superiority of one party over another.

The submarine menace is doing to Britain what the tariff reformers have long advocated, i.e., restricting her imports. The tariff and the submarine are very similar boats so far as encouraging trade is concerned.



FILL UP THE BREAD BASKET

John Bull: "Give me plenty of bread and leave Old Famine to me."



VIGOR IN THE FARM FLOCK IS ESSENTIAL TO PRODUCTION. A FAIR SIZED FLOCK OF PULLETS FOR MATING WITH ONE STRONG COCKEREL.

The Poultry Industry at Present

Peculiar conditions affecting its present standing---The 1917 Outlook

M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The year just closed has probably seen higher prices paid for poultry products than have ever been realized before in the history of the industry. Prices for both eggs and dressed poultry have been well maintained thruout the entire year and the farmers on the whole have had large returns from their poultry yards. The drawbacks for the year were the lateness of hatching season, the comparatively short summer, the early cold weather in the fall and the shortage of feed. These have had their effects on the industry as a whole and it will take a long time to recover from such.

The effects of high prices have been such that many farmers who have hitherto paid but slight attention to poultry are now realizing that there is at least a fair profit in it even if such profits do not come in large quantities at any one time. A period of high prices always gives a boost to an industry and over production is usually the result. Just what influence the high prices will have on poultry production in general is hard to determine but it is safe to assume that for one year at least and may be for two years there will be a very substantial increase in production. There should not be any danger whatever of over production for a good many years. This past year we have not produced and held enough for our own consumption. This is especially true in eggs. True it is we have produced more than we required last summer, but there was also another outlet for our eggs and as a result upwards of 100 carloads left Winnipeg last year, about 40 of which went east and the remainder west. There was a general shortage of eggs all over the American continent and the visible supply in storage last fall was many million dozen short of the previous year. This shortage had its effect on the price of eggs all winter. The prices paid last summer during the natural laying season was from three cents to five cents higher than in other years, not for the reason that production was low but rather due to the fact that the eggs kept continually moving to other markets.

The comparatively short producing season last year is probably partly to blame for high prices this winter but coupled with this we have the fact that this winter has been one of long continued cold and unfavorable for heavy egg production, which has caused a heavier depletion in cold storage supplies than is the case some seasons.

The Canadian egg has found a very good market in Great Britain and one which if properly cultivated and catered to with a high class product will mean millions of dollars to the Canadian egg trade. Great Britain has been getting a great many of the eggs from the United States during the past year or so and Canada has also gradually been working up her trade. Canadian farmers can produce a better egg than the American farmer if they want to because our climate is more favorable for producing a suitable egg for cold storage than that further south.

While Canadian eggs have made a favorable im-

pression on the markets of the Mother Country still the western eggs have as yet not entered into this trade, simply because they were not good enough. Now is the time for western farmers to adopt methods which will produce a better class of eggs as the market is open. Prices for eggs this summer are likely to remain comparatively high. The chances are that they will be even higher than last year due to certain conditions which will be touched on later. When farmers can get 18 to 20 cents a dozen for eggs during the summer it pays to go in for poultry keeping. These prices should act as a stimulus to poultry raising. Farmers can increase their flocks to an average of not less than 100 hens to every farm without any danger of over production. We can produce and produce cheaper than any other country during the natural laying season so what should be in the way of going in stronger for poultry raising? One hundred hens can be looked after quite as easily as 25 or 50 and the cost of housing and equipment is but very little larger.

After war conditions will likely show a depression in all industries, and the poultry industry will be no exception. If Canada gets a firm hold on the egg trade in Great Britain she will have it when the war is over. With a good grip on such a market the reaction should be but very slight.

Last Season's Influences

In order to form any definite idea about the future prosperity of the poultry industry we must look back over the performance of last year. The present

we must point the danger signal and study conditions as they really are. But few of our farmers know how far reaching was the influence of the late hatching season last year, the short summer and the early, cold winter and the scarcity of feed. But few persons have the opportunity to compare one season's production with that of another, except in a small way with their own flocks and influences if any exerted by conditions here mentioned would be quite negligible. However when it comes to comparing thousands of chickens one year with those of another the whole thing assumes an entirely different aspect.

In the summer and fall of 1915 conditions for rearing and marketing poultry were almost ideal with the result that it was a comparatively easy matter to finish off almost any lot of chickens and have them dressed out all number one carcasses. In the season just past conditions were different. The great bulk of the chickens marketed were under weight due to being hatched late and also to early cold weather and lack of feed. Dealers in every land commented on this fact. The 1916 crop of poultry as a whole was lacking very much in vigor and vitality. It had not the "get" and "pep" of the previous season and as a result it was almost impossible to do anything with some of the chickens in the way of finishing them for market. The foundation simply was not there. The percentage of No. 1 to that of No. 2 and No. 3 carcasses was far smaller this year than last. Ordinarily there should be not less than 75 per cent to 85 per cent No. 1

chickens in a lot of good market chickens but this season the percentage was cut down to about 60 per cent, on account of the general lack of vigor and thrifty conditions. Large quantities of thin No. 1 chicken dressed out less than 4 pounds each instead of going up close to 5 pounds. The fact that there were so many broilers or so-called broilers marketed in the fall is further evidence of the exact conditions of a large bulk of the poultry disposed of. Since this was the case with poultry marketed it is safe to assume that a good deal of the poultry kept over was in a somewhat similar condition. This summary of conditions is not confined to any localized area whatever.

Just what effect this will have on the poultry industry as a whole is hard to determine but we know that the future success or failure of the industry to rise to its proper place depends largely on the step our farmers will take within the next two months in regard to the selection of breeding stock that was properly matured and developed last fall.

Chickens that have been pampered along all winter, must not be used as breeders. Weaklings, immature chickens, thin anaemic chickens should be separated and none of their eggs used for hatching. If ever there was a need for selecting hens for breeding purposes on the farm there is one now. Indiscriminate breeding and in-breeding must not be attempted this year. You may hatch chickens alright and raise them too by following the old practices but

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A neatly packed case of well dressed poultry ready for market. Such care pays well in increased returns.

standing of the industry is based almost entirely on last year's work. And on last year's work will depend the future, because we have now reached a strategic point in the development of the industry.

Never before have we seen such a variety of conditions arise to affect the industry as we had last season. Other seasons there may have been factors arising that were a drawback to it but when such a variety of influences work in combination and permeate to the very foundation of the industry then

Helping the Rural School

Practical Suggestions on increasing its efficiency to rural society

FAIR SCHOOL STILL ACTIVE

Dear Editor:—Since our last letter, we have had an evening with Ernest A. Howes, Dean of Agriculture of the University of Alberta. He is one of the most expert authorities on all questions pertaining to seed production on the continent, his reputation being as well established south of the line as in Canada.

In his delightfully humorous, tho thoughtful and practical talk, he offered to establish a seed centre, each farmer to purchase pedigreed seed of the same kind and variety, sufficient in quantity to sow a quarter acre plot. Printed instructions re preparing soil and sowing would be received by those joining the movement, and when ready for harvesting, Mr. Howes would come down and teach us how to select the heads for our next year's plot. The seed thus raised would be registered and the community would soon have enough of one kind of superior grain to attract buyers in search of registered seed.

The Dean said: "Head selection is only secondary in importance to the idea of co-operation. I know that many farmers are in the habit of getting samples of grain from experimental farms, and some go further and do this selection, altho I have never seen a farmer yet who did it right without instruction; but even if this were so, the same trouble obtains here that obtains everywhere in connection with our work in the West—each farmer follows his own ideas as to variety and method and they never get anywhere."

With the co-operation of progressive farmers of the Asker district an organization has been effected, and from the personnel of the members it is certain to be one of the permanent forces for progress.

Thus the debt of the rural community to the University is deepened and the relation between the two made a little closer by the intelligent effort of such men as Dean Howes. We are fortunate in having members of parliament who are live wires on matters pertaining to rural problems. Accompanying Dean Howes were Hugh Montgomery, M.P.P. for Wetaskiwin district, and Dr. W. A. Campbell, member for Ponoka. The former is the first member of the Alberta Parliament to present on the floor of the house the claims of children in unorganized districts to an education. The province collects \$140,000 educational tax, but prior to Mr. Montgomery's speech, no provision whatever was made for educating children within such territory, the money collected going into the schools fund and being apportioned to schools, both town and rural, already in operation.

Dr. W. A. Campbell, M.P.P. is a staunch friend of the rural school. He gave free medical examination to our school, prizes for our exhibition work, personal attendance to our various entertainments and the use of both car and personal service on many occasions. He co-operated with Mr. Montgomery in presenting the claims of children in unorganized districts to the attention of Minister Boyle, who amended the school act to provide for tent schools from May to December as a stepping stone to better things. If every district could have its members as loyal to country as to town interests, there would soon be no rural problem.

A. E. Ottewell, in charge of the Extension Department of the University, has won our friendship. He came first to speak at the Patriotic concert. He was present at Dean Howes' meeting, and later he came, accompanied by Mr. Erickson, and gave us an evening of entertainment. Mr. Ottewell was trying out the merits of a portable moving picture machine, it being the first of its kind to be introduced into the province. Mollie's Moving was pure fun. One reel showed trench warfare in France; another a cavalry attack; another feats of the gymnasium, and another fishing, curing and packing herrings.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The editor of the Rural Schools Page is anxious to have the assistance of the readers of The Guide in setting forth the problems of the rural school and their solution. All letters and photographs found available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. Address letters to Rural Schools Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide.

Mr. Erickson gave a popular address, plenty of humor nicely balanced with serious thought and the lesson for boys and girls found in the poem "Keep-a-Going."

The gathering of the evening had met to hear a lecture by Inspector Thibadeau, but when he found that we were to have the unexpected pleasure of the above mentioned gentlemen, he insisted, with fine courtesy, in postponing his address until February, so that they might have the whole evening.

Fair school has been receiving special instruction in music from Mrs. Luther Strattuek, and we were much gratified to have Inspector Thibadeau report that we had the best singing of any school he had visited in the eleven years of his inspectorate. An itinerant singing teacher should be within the possibilities of every rural school, and our success im-



Boys and Girls' Club work at Gladstone, Manitoba. The interior of the sewing room. The girls have just finished making middy blouses, hanging up. This is a big work, worthy of the best efforts of teachers and trustees in all our rural schools.

pels us to recommend the special teacher in this branch to other boards of trustees.

EMMA J. ROOT,
Chairman of Board, Fair School.

TELEPHONES SHOULD BE COMPULSORY

Dear Editor:—Probably you saw the notice in the papers of the death of the four young girls from Conquest school in the Lac Pelletier district, in the storm of Jan. 11. It appears to me that these girls' deaths are directly due to the fact that there was no "place of convenience" in the school building, especially as the remaining children in the school house came thru safe.

Is it not terrible to think that for such a small thing their lives were sacrificed.

Now the Department of Education likes the rural schools to be kept open in the winter months if possible, and do you not think they should make it compulsory that every rural school has a closet within the school building? It need not cost a large amount. Suppose the present porches were made double the size and in a separate part have the closet, chemical or otherwise. If not advisable to be in use all the time, it might be kept locked and used only when storms prevented the scholars from going outside.

Another thing that should be compulsory and not left to the trustees is the telephone. If there is a system in the district, let the school district be compelled to have it in the school. At our own school, altho the telephone is within a mile of it, one trustee would not agree to have the telephone on account of the expense to the ratepayers. I

know he has regretted it a good many times, when these sudden storms come up.

Another thing that does not help to improve our rural schools, is the changing of inspectors each year. My husband has been trustee for a number of years and I have taken a great interest in the school. I do not think we have ever had the same inspector the second year. After the inspector's visit he sends his report to the secretary-treasurer, which generally contains suggestions for improvements and necessary repairs as well as the condition of school, teacher, etc. The secretary-treasurer reads the report at the next school meeting, but after the first year, very little notice was taken of the inspector's report, as regards the suggested improvements, the chairman remarking, "Oh, we need not take any notice of that, as we shall probably not see him again, and next year the inspector will want us to do something else." So the report is laid on one side until the annual meeting when it is again read and discussed or not, as the people see fit. But by this time it is too late to carry out any suggestions he may have made. I am also greatly in favor of women being on the school board, one at least, but I think it would be far better for the board to consist of five persons, say three men and two women.

Then I think there should be amusements provided for the school children, such as swings, foot-

balls, baseball, etc. I do not think there would be any trouble with the boys and girls if they had healthy amusements. There would not be time, as all children are interested in games. We have had this trouble at our school in the dinner hour, when some of the girls and boys would be in the barn and shut the smaller children out. On investigation it was found they had nothing to play with, and so the old saying "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do" came true.

A. L.

OUR YOUNG GIRL TEACHERS

So much is being said and done at present along educational lines that it is up to us mothers to look into the matter just a little more thoroughly. We are all thinking what we could do if matters were just a trifle different, instead of grasping the opportunity which lies right

at our door, that is, ask our new teacher in for tea. Do not listen to anything we have heard. Let us find out for ourselves. Yes, she is very young, but that is all the more reason why we should be considerate.

Quite often, before the new teacher arrives, all her ancestry has been sketched out quite vividly at the supper table before her wideawake pupils to be, and with the result Willie goes to school the first morning with a very knowing expression, and soon has it circulated to his admiring audience that, "Father knows Miss B's parents, home surroundings, etc., and she only has a third class certificate, etc., etc." A third class certificate! Imagine! And coming to teach us!

Yes, we will admit that anyone possessing a second or first class certificate will know more, but are they any more able to cope with the conditions in our average rural districts than our third class. What inducements do we offer in our rural districts for professional teachers? As soon as they are qualified to take better positions do they stay in our rural districts? Therefore, as it is such teachers whom we are likely to have as long as our school houses remain one-roomed buildings, let us make the best of the situation and find out the good qualities in our young girl teachers. If they love their work, then we may be sure our little ones will be safe in their keeping and be guided the way they should go. Let us not make it harder for the poor homesick girl, which she must often be, but brighter and happier by meeting her often in our homes, and let us be careful lest, altho inexperienced, she is so full of ambition and energy that

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Grain Growing for Profit

How seed selection and proper cultivation will increase yield and improve the quality of grains

By Seager Wheeler

To make success, not in one season but each and every season, it is important that some attention be given to the seed and to the seed bed. Seed of high vitality and pedigree is of more importance than has been realized in the past, and it

is produced it may be disposed of to good advantage for seed purposes in the neighborhood, or if sold on the market realize a higher price than might be possible with inferior seed and will more than compensate for the extra price paid in the first instance for the foundation stock seed. Where one does not intend to select his own seed, I can recommend this practice.

Selected Seed for Market

Under equal conditions the extra cost of production or purchase of pedigreed seed will more than repay for the outlay in the extra yield and higher quality or grade obtained, and is worth the consideration of every grower.

I would refer here to the Macdonald, Robertson competition, lasting from 1900 to 1902. Fifteen hundred boys and girls on the farms thruout Canada entered this competition, but only four hundred and fifty completed the work. Each boy and girl was required to operate a seed plot of a quarter of an acre of either wheat or oats and make head selections from the plot sufficient to sow a similar plot the following season. Prizes were awarded according to the weight per kernel of 100 heads, careful records were

in the work of seed selection may take up this work and become a member by applying to the secretary of the association at Ottawa. The following table gives the yield of spring wheat for the western provinces of Canada from 1910 to 1914:

	Bushels.
Manitoba	251,767,949
Saskatchewan	477,668,653
Alberta	119,563,680
Total yield	849,000,282

Average yield per acre and average price per bushel during the above period is as follows:

	Bushels.	Cents.
Manitoba	18.51	60.12
Saskatchewan	19.46	60.11
Alberta	20.31	59.42

The average profit per acre for spring wheat was as follows:

	1911	1913
Manitoba	\$5.20	\$2.65
Saskatchewan	1.42	1.72
Alberta	1.47	2.09

The prices paid since the above date are somewhat higher. In many individual cases the profits would be higher, and in some cases lower.

How Purity Pays

If the above yield was increased by one bushel per acre it would add to the wealth of the farmers who grew this grain over forty million dollars, and if every seed sown was good pedigreed or selected seed it would be easily increased by five bushels per acre. The above figures are somewhat startling and it does not call for a great stretch of imagination to realize what the farmers are losing each season, and I make this statement based on my own experience in seed selection, without any attempt at exaggeration, that the present yield could easily be increased by two bushels per acre and in many individual cases considerably more.

We have not yet touched on the fringe of the possibilities in crop production, and when the big majority of the farmers realize the full value of growing only highly selected seed it will mark a change for the betterment and the financial standing of the farmer of Western Canada. We may reduce the cost of production and add to the profits each season by the use of better seed and better methods of tillage. The use of better seed will lead up to better methods of tillage. The use of better seed will lead up to better methods of preparation of the soil and cleaner crops of a high quality. I had the opportunity not long ago of watching the grain inspectors at Winnipeg sampling and grading a number of samples of wheat that passed thru their hands; these were representative of car lots of grain from the three Western provinces. What impressed me very forcibly was the fact that there was not one lot that could be called a good sample. Practically every lot sampled was a mixture of different varieties and contained more or less of other grains of oats and barley and all kinds of weed seed and impurities. Farmers surely have not yet realized what they are losing each season by paying freight on these impurities that should be fed on their own farms. By following up some system of seed selection on the farm and growing selected seed or by purchase

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Separation of the heads of grain in a sack

is a noticeable fact that grain growers are awakening to the importance of better seed. Every seed that goes into the soil should be of sound vitality. All broken, shrunken, and immature damaged seed that goes into the seed bed takes the place of sound seed and lowers the yield to some extent. Where the seed is the descendant or progeny of an inferior strain it will show up in the succeeding crops. Plants, like animals, are a mixture of different types or strains and their characteristics will be reproduced in their progeny. The seed from plants of highly selected stock are able to transmit their good characters in their progeny and will develop the ability to withstand all the varying conditions of soil and season. High yielding, strong, vigorous types will produce at a more profitable rate each season than will mixtures of different types and strains. Seed selection plays an important part, whether one selects his own seed or procures it from some other source. The soil also plays an important part. It would not be good practice to produce or purchase pedigreed seed and sow it on an improperly fitted seed bed.

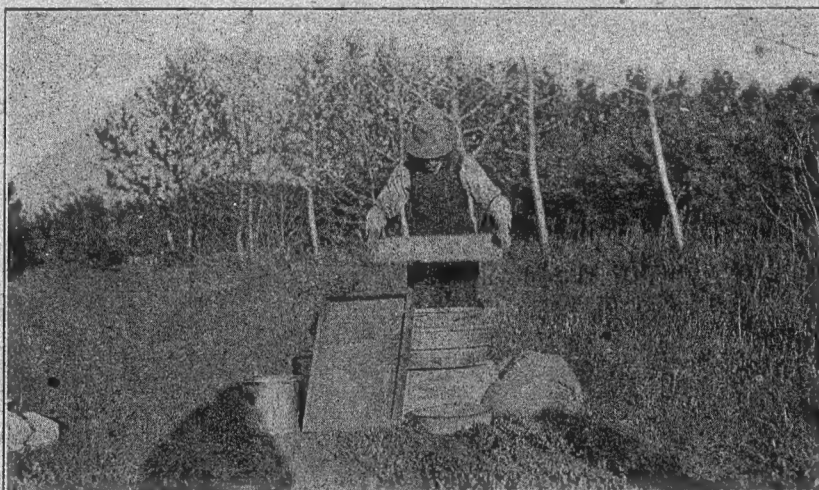
Good Seed Bed Essential

The cost of production of pedigreed seed calls for better methods of tillage and preparation of the seed bed than has been the case in the past. "By their fruits ye shall know them." On every hand may be seen fields of grain that are unprofitable, light, weedy and patchy crops. The faults lie not with the soil but with the methods of production. Improper fitting of the soil for the seed, putting the seed down too deep or too shallow, without a proper understanding as to what constitutes a good seed and root bed. No amount of harrowing or tilling of the soil after the seed is sown will fit the soil for the seed. The time to fit the soil for the seed is before it is sown.

Whether one grows pedigreed or selected seed or improved seed for sale as seed grain or for the market, it is an absolute fact that it is more profitable to sow only seed that has been selected in the field from as pure stock as possible than in sowing ordinary seed of an unknown quality or breeding.

It is not to be expected that every farmer will hand select his own seed as it calls for some extra effort and detail work, but it is profitable and possible for every grower to purchase foundation stock seed of high pedigree from some reliable grower. Such seed used as foundation stock may be rapidly multiplied and used to grow the general crop for a few years and replaced again by new stock whenever necessary. This does not mean that the seed will run out or degenerate, but, where pains are not taken to maintain the purity it is liable to be contaminated by mixtures of other sorts. A few bushels of pure seed soon multiply. For instance, if one purchased fifteen or twenty bushels and sowed it on a nicely prepared clean field it should yield sufficient seed the first season for at least two hundred acres. Where a surplus of seed

and girls on the farms thruout Canada entered this competition, but only four hundred and fifty completed the work. Each boy and girl was required to operate a seed plot of a quarter of an acre of either wheat or oats and make head selections from the plot sufficient to sow a similar plot the following season. Prizes were awarded according to the weight per kernel of 100 heads, careful records were



When threshed and the broken heads removed it may be passed from one vessel to another on a windy day to remove the chaff and dust.

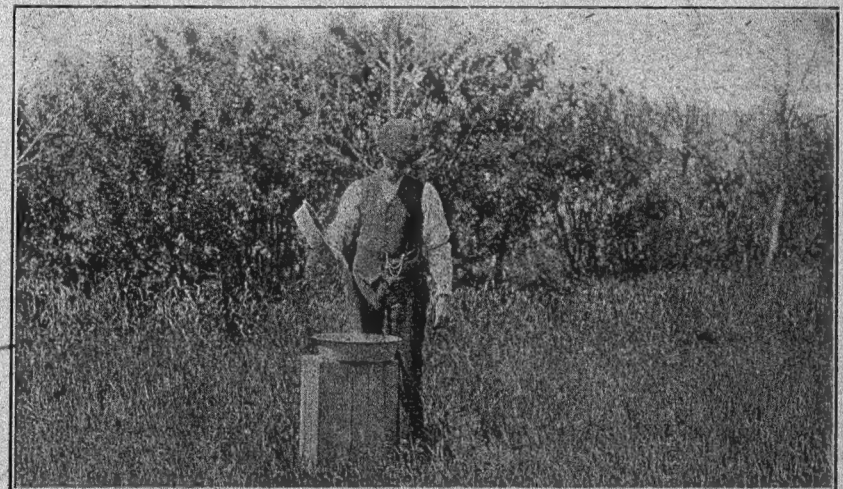
kept each year and in the following table the average results are given for all Canada on Spring wheat and oats.

It will be noted that in the case of wheat there was an increase of yield of 10 bushels per acre in three years and for oats an increase of 20 bushels per acre. With such gratifying results obtained by the boys and girls on the farm it may easily be seen how the interested grain grower may also increase his yields.

Year.	Average number of grains per head.	Average weight grains per head.	Average yield per acre in bushels.
1900	42.9	142.9	25.82
1901	46.9	162.8	30.44
1902	51.1	188.3	35.44
Oats—			
1900	116.9	801.6	54.4
1901	121.2	843.6	59.4
1902	140.2	886.5	73.4

Seed Growers' Association

From this competition the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was formed and is in existence at the present time, and any person interested



After the grain is threshed in the sack it should be passed over a sieve to take out all broken heads, etc.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

COULD YOU DO OUTDOOR WORK?

The Manitoba Department of Immigration has a scheme for helping out the farm labor problem of that province. They believe that there are a number of farm women who could do outdoor work if they could get some person to do the work in the house. In the cities there are a number of women who have said that they are willing and anxious to do something to serve their country, so they are being asked if they would be willing to go out and do housework on the farm at a wage of twenty-five dollars a month. It is asked that every Manitoba woman who is willing to do outdoor work and to pay a woman twenty-five dollars a month to do housework, will write at once to the Department of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

PERSECUTION FOR ORIGINALITY

You know how it is, the discouraging things seem always to walk in processions. It's been like that lately. Evidences of social corruption, of political manoeuvring, of national bigotry, and of private greed and vindictiveness happened along all together, until one felt that it was hardly worth while keeping up the struggle for justice and kindness in our dealings with our fellow-man. One was inclined to ask why anyone should risk position and friendships and comfort for a people so filled with hate and suspicion and corruption.

Then there came a letter from a woman in answer to Wolf Willow, and a little personal note to the editor saying, "I have written it over quite a few times, leaving out the angry things I wanted to say, but which would do no good."

That helped one to realize that it was only an unfortunate accident that these examples had come all in a lump, as it were, that they did not represent the people—certainly not the readers of this page. It is encouraging to reflect that in every heated argument that arises one sees an increasing tendency on the part of our readers to deal fairly with the opponent. Men and women alike are learning to avoid personalities and confine themselves to argument.

Perhaps that is not much to have accomplished in four and a half years of public service. It would have been so much a bigger thing if one could have claimed that this department had had any considerable influence in erasing race hatreds and class prejudices, but that is a work to be measured in generations.

Some day people will realize that each of the races has some contribution to make to the world, and that a richer and finer civilization will result from their co-operation.

A prominent Winnipeg woman said of Raymond Robins that she couldn't help being struck with the fact that nothing human was foreign to him; that all men were his brothers.

The world was never so much in need of that spirit as it is today, and never had so little of it. It is almost incredible the number of people who, without being able to give a single reason for the lack of faith that is in them, instinctively hate every person who does not belong to the same race as themselves. The root of this dislike lies in the demand for uniformity. So many people think that their own way of thinking, acting and living is the only right way. The foreigner, with a different way of doing these things, is to be distrusted since, being different, his is of necessity a

wrong way. Isn't that the case? It is the spirit that crucified Christ, and that would crucify him again if he were alive today and dared to preach His doctrine of peace and the brotherhood of man.

But some day, when we who are here today are all dead and gone, and the little acorns that were planted on our graves have grown into flourishing trees and fallen into decay, it will come to be recognized that there is no particular crime in being different, in doing one's own thinking. It may even be that in that dim and shadowy future



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSN.

Back row (left to right): Mrs. Klinck, Mrs. Blades, Mrs. Gange; 2nd row (left to right): Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Rook, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Noggle, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Riggall, Mrs. Mitchell; 3rd row (left to right): Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. McNaughtan (president), Miss Stocking (secretary), Mrs. Platt; Front row (left to right): Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Bowen.

the world will have sense enough to value people just because they are different, because they have a new way of looking at things.

But for the lifetime of the present generation at least there is not likely to be any appreciable change. The schools, churches and society generally will continue to try to force everybody into the same mould and to persecute those who refuse to be shaped after the regulation pattern.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A VOTER'S EXPERIENCE

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Austin. Did John put in your team? Well, that's all right then, come and get warmed up by the fire. So glad to see you. There are so many things I want to talk about."

"You managed to get to the polling booth yesterday, did you? Glad to hear it. So did I. But I should have asked you if you exercised the franchise. Did you ever hear the story of that lady in England and her groom? Of course he had a vote, whereas she, a clever, well-informed woman

had none. One election day she said to him, 'Well, John, have you exercised the franchise?' 'Why, ma'am,' he replied, 'I did not know you had a horse by that name in the stable.'

"How did the women turn out down your way? Nearly all voted, eh? Good. I'm glad of that. I wonder now who took care of those dear babies. Alas, time alone will tell us the number of homes broken up. You know 'they' always said the home would be broken up if women had the vote."

"How did you feel when you voted? Just as if you had been voting every year of your life. No feeling of elation or agitation, eh? Same here. Strange, too, when one considers the bitter and so far ineffectual fight the women of England have put up, that we women of Western Canada should be taking the right to vote as a matter of course. Your husband did not object to your company, did he? Neither did mine. He would have been much disappointed if I had taken no interest in voting. As a rule the men

of Western Canada are very progressive, and few have scoffed and jeered at the movement.

"You had only a mile to go? We had six, and were away all day, but when I have put the kettle on to get you a cup of tea, I will tell you all about it. Indeed I will, too. I won't have you going home without something to help you bear up against Jack Frost's attacks. Now, to my story."

"We started off about 10 o'clock, and all went 'merry as a wedding bell,' when suddenly, to our horror and surprise, one of our horses paused and lay right down. Before my husband could get to him, he rolled over on the pole, which was smashed to pieces. You can imagine our feelings. Two miles from the booth, a broken pole, and a horse showing symptoms of colic. Fortunately we were not far from a farm house. My husband got pieces of wire and tied the pole together the best he could. We proceeded in fear and trembling, I watching our 'Jim' horse with an anxious eye. However, we reached the booth without further mishap about dinner time. Six men were there, sitting around and talking. They did not stare at me with open mouths, or regard me as a curiosity, but greeted me as usual. They were 'just neighbors,' so you see there was no danger that I should be 'contaminated by contact with doubtful characters'—one of the stock excuses why women shouldn't vote."

"I was conducted into an inner room. Mr. —, the presiding officer, handed me a ballot paper, which he carefully explained. 'If you want the liquor stores done away with, put a cross opposite "Yes," if you want them continued opposite "No." If you spoil one, give it back and I'll give you another.'

"I retired into a corner, in silence and alone. So came the great moment of my life! But I felt no rush of wild emotion as I made my little

Continued on Page 43

Contributions Wanted

OUR READERS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SPECIAL HOME NUMBER

Can you write us an article for the Home Number on one of the following subjects? We want the actual experience of women who are working out their problems on the farm.

How to Link the Church more closely to the Community.

In many districts the church and the people seem to be drifting apart, and in others it is not meeting the needs of the people as fully as it might. What's to be done about it?

A Plan for a Back Yard Clean-Up Campaign for Rural Districts.

One of the worst features of many farm homes is the condition of the back yard. Lay out a plan of campaign to induce all the farmers in the district to join in a clean-up campaign or, better still, tell about one that has worked.

Correcting Flagrant Faults in Children.

How should one undertake to cure a child of selfishness, fit of temper, shyness, lying and other faults?

Teaching Children to Help in the Home.

Does it pay? How much, and what kind of work ought they be given to do? When should one begin?

Getting Boys and Girls interested in Community Work.

This includes besides boys' and girls' clubs any help boys and girls have given in assisting with social and charitable work.

Giving the Young People a Financial Interest in the Farm and Stock.

Does it increase their interest in Country Life?

Making Over Clothing for Children.

How to clean and prepare the cloth for cutting, etc.

An Independent Income for Farm Women.

Actual experience of women who have made money for themselves off the farm.

The Best Expenditure of the Household Income.

The science of buying food and clothing wisely.

What Club Life is doing for Farm Women.

First hand stories of the profit derived from club work.

In order to compensate for the time and trouble involved and to insure a more even distribution of favors than the prize system made possible The Guide will pay at its usual rates for all contributions and illustrations it uses.

Contributions must be addressed to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and must be mailed so as to arrive not later than March 14.

WANTS NO G.G. SUNDAY

Central Secretary:—Some time ago the idea of a Grain Growers' Sunday was moved in The Guide and now in the issue of December 20 the secretary of Star City Local states on the authority of Mr. Dale that the executive are considering the proposal. As a farmer and a grain grower, I sincerely hope that the executive will have nothing to do with it. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is not a religious organization, and is not concerned with the religious views, or opinions of its members, which are necessarily many and various. I am a Freethinker myself and looking over the 1911 census, I find that in 1911 with a population of less than 500,000, Saskatchewan had 66 religious denominations represented, which included besides all the Christian varieties, Mormons, Pagans, Jews, Buddhists, Agnostics, Mohammedans, Confucians, 2,476 of no religion and 6,625 uncertain, so I conclude there must be a good many members of The Grain Growers Association who like me are not Christians. I also conclude that there are few, if any locals, where the members are all of the same denomination and where the minister of one would not be acceptable to others. The Roman Catholic Church, for instance, does not allow its members to take part in a religious service of another denomination, and most of the other denominations do not encourage their followers to take part in Roman Catholic services, although they do not positively forbid them.

In order to make the Grain Growers' Sunday a success, it will first be necessary to invent a Grain Growers' religion that we can all join. Moreover there is no special merit in going to church on a special day or going at all. A man can be a good farmer and Grain Grower and a good citizen without going near a church. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and some of the finest men in the nineteenth century have been freethinkers. Civilization, says Robert Blatchford in "God and My Neighbor," is built up of the "heroics" of men who thought freely and spoke bravely. Those men were called "infidels" when they were alive, but now they are called the benefactors of the world. Let The Grain Growers' Association continue to use every effort to improve and promote the material welfare of its members, socially and financially and let the various religious denominations be responsible for the spiritual welfare of their flocks; do not try and commit our association to an alliance with any religion and let us remain a Grain Growers' Association, not a missionary society.

A. J. RANDALL,
Bindon Farm, Warman, Sask.

WHAT A SECRETARY CAN DO

Central Secretary:—I am going to offer a suggestion in regard to organization work. At the district meeting of No. 11 during our last convention in Saskatoon, I made the following motion: "That the secretary of the district notify each and every local of District No. 11 to send in the names of one or more members that will act as an organizing committee for their particular locality and report every three months as to what progress they were making."

When I got home I made up my mind that Drummond Creek Local if not at the top of the list, would make the top one sit up and take notice at next annual convention. The result is such that I do not need to comment on it. As I stated in my last letter we have every farmer in our school district and farmer's wife, except two, also the hired men on our roll all paid up. My object in making the motion was to create a spirit of rivalry amongst the different locals. The result of this local certainly shows that if it is taken up that our membership would get such an increase, for instance if every local had done as well as Drummond Creek what a grand showing it would make to the annual convention. I took the job for our local. It would never do for someone to bring forward a movement that he would not tackle himself. I claim that there is not the least trouble to get the farmers to join The Grain Growers' Association. In the first place

you must believe the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan is the grandest and greatest organization of farmers on the North American Continent, and the next thing is to make the other fellow believe that you are sincere in what you are doing and saying and all your actions in your community must be to that end. If not you are a failure as an organizer. I have had to use all sorts of talk even down to cuss words when nothing else would do but I always landed my man. I was after a man and his wife for a long time, at first he would not listen at all but I kept after him every time I met him. At last he said: "I have not the money now." I came back at him that I would put up the cash and he could give it to me at any time, at the same time writing out his name and also his wife for next meeting, telling him I would see that he got his membership cards after the meeting. He said: "Well there is no use trying to get away from you, so I might as well give you the two dollars now," and he handed me the two. I wanted to show what can be done if we make up our minds to do it and never take "no" for an answer. What one local can do all can do.

P. M. McCAFFREY,
Secy. Drummond Creek Local.

BROOKING ANNUAL MEETING

Central Secretary:—This is to inform you we held our annual meeting at Brooking, on Wednesday afternoon, January 10. The attendance was fair considering quite a few being away over the winter season. As our president, Mr. Hesser, moved away last fall to the state of Oklahoma, the chair was filled by the vice-president, L. L. Haden, who gave a short address outlining the general affairs of business during the past year, after which the secretary's report was given, which showed a very fair amount of business. Total receipts were \$7,568.73; expenditures, \$7,461.67, leaving a net balance of \$22.96. On account of our being incorporated this last season there was the cost of registration and the cost of over \$20.00 in books and stationery to be allowed for. I might say, also, that we only put a small amount to the actual cost so that there would be at least sufficient to meet the expenses. We had a surplus of \$56.23 from 1915 trading account, as this amount wasn't disposed of in any way, the meeting decided to take sufficient from this sum to pay the expenses of three delegates to the annual convention. Upon their return an entertainment will be arranged for, giving the three delegates a chance to give their reports, along with musical selections, etc., and end with a dance, the proceeds to go to the patriotic funds.

The chairman called for nominations for three directors. C. H. Fleming and Levi Roan were re-elected and James Nichols was elected to fill the vacancy by Jas. Hesser moving to the States. J. A. Weicker of Ceylon was appointed auditor. Our directors' meeting was held on the 15th, resulting in the election of A. Gooch, president; C. H. Fleming, vice-president; and H. A. Roan, secretary-treasurer.

H. A. ROAN,
Per A. Gooch,
Secy. Brooking Local.

LIFE MEMBERS ON PAYMENTS

Central Secretary:—Our annual meeting was held on January 13 in the school house and the following were elected as officers: E. E. Gill, president; T. E. West, vice-president; W. Harris, W. Clark, D. Cameron, directors; G. Studdart, secretary.

It was proposed that every one become a life member by paying a dollar a month, as nearly every member was completely hauled, it would not seem as much as by paying the twelve dollars at one payment. Would you kindly let

me know whether it would be possible that way.

OSWALD GILL,
Secretary Cabri Local.
Answer

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 19 inst., just received, containing report of your annual meeting.

Your proposal that every member should become a life member is a thoroughly good one and if it assists the good work any to accept payment month by month at one dollar per month, I see no reason why you should not carry out your project in that manner. You should, however, secure the signature to a form of application for life membership (a pad of forms is enclosed herewith) and forward the signed application forms to this office in order that proper record may be kept. You will then from time to time remit to the central office the payments as they are paid to you by those applying for life membership. It will of course not be possible to issue life membership certificates to any applicant until the full amount has been paid.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

WOMEN NOT IN SEPARATE BODY

Central Secretary:—Our local is small and with little chance of getting a large membership of men. The same applies to the women in this district. Can the women join our branch without forming a section of their own if they so wish? For the fee of \$1.00 does this give the women the same privileges as the men?

WILBER ENIS,
Secy. Cleveland Local.
Answer

Replying to your favor of the 9th inst., I would point your attention to Section 14 of the Constitution of the association. Sub-section 1 thereof reads: "Women shall have the same standing in the association as men."

Read also sub-section 2, which explains clearly that there is no such thing as a men's branch of any association, and that a women's section can be formed only from amongst women who are already members of a general local to which the men also belong. A women's section is not an independent body, but a section of a local, and there is no obligation, whatever, upon the women members of any local to form a section for the women, unless they choose to do so. There are thousands of women, members of the association, and many of these pay their membership just as do the men without forming any separate section for the carrying on of special lines of work.

Again bear in mind that women have absolutely the same standing in the association as men, except that they have this one privilege of holding a meeting from which the men may be excluded, such meeting being called a meeting of the women's section.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

CONDEMN FLAT HAIL RATE

Central Secretary:—The Pilot Grove G.G.A. met on Saturday, the 6th inst., and passed the following resolution, a copy of which was to be sent you:

"Whereas, the chief objection to municipal hail insurance has been an equal tax on all farms regardless of crop acreage, this being unjust for the small farmer, be it resolved, that we condemn the suggested proposal of a flat rate of 6 cents on all farms indifferently. And, further, that we support and endorse the so-called Musselman scheme, which allows for differences of crop acreage between different farms."

R. REEVES,
Secy. Pilot Grove Local.

TO BUILD A G. G. HALL

Central Secretary:—At our annual meeting, held at the home of Mr. Bert Davidson on the 2nd inst., the following were elected officers for the year: President, Ed. Geo. Fisher; Vice-President, J. S. Murray; Directors, Emil

Paulson, J. W. Hackward, R. Malloy; Sec. Treas., Bert Davidson.

We have at present 30 paid up members. The ladies have formed an auxiliary with a very representative membership of fifteen.

During the winter we hold joint meetings to get better attendance, and give more attention to social affairs after business has been completed. A movement will be started at our next meeting to secure a Grain Growers' Hall in the near future.

WM. FERMUENDE

EIGHT MEMBERS HAVE ENLISTED

Central Secretary:—This is to announce that the annual meeting of the Waldorf Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, January 13, 1917. After the annual report and financial statement was read, the president, F. Fishley, spoke a few words, to the effect, that the very little trading was done thru our local (the Bethune local handles all our buying and selling), that we should continue to uphold our local, and thereby strengthen the bigger association.

It was then unanimously agreed by the members present for us to continue as a local, and help the movement along. The election of officers was then proceeded with. F. Fishley was re-elected by acclamation as president, this making his fifth term in that office. Vice-President A. Bayson was re-elected by acclamation, who has also filled that position since the birth of the local. Robert Rountree was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Directors as follows:—Jas. Bell, Robt. Green, Thos. Murdock, Bert Fishley, John Douglas. One delegate only was elected to attend the annual convention (as several of our members intend to go as visitors) the choice falling to the secretary.

Eight members and ex-members of our local have enlisted with the forces, the names of whom are being sent under separate cover.

ROBT. ROUNTREE,
Secy. Waldorf Local.

LIVING UP TO ITS NAME

Central Secretary:—We, the Lloyd George Grain Growers' Association, held our Annual Meeting on January 4, in the Lloyd George School House. W. T. Hall, of Surbiton, Sask., was present for the purpose of giving us some information in regard to incorporation, etc. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the year 1917, with the following result. Leonard Walker, President; Peter D. E. Marsh, Vice-President; Directors, Nelson Ardell, S. W. Wright, Alex. McRobbie, Jas. M. Jensen, Fred Perchey, W. P. Lay, Patrie Shea, William Spinkes, E. G. Ewing.

A vote was then taken to incorporate and the meeting voted unanimously in favor of same.

Moved by G. Jensen and seconded by Ardell that our capital be authorized or placed at \$5,000.00. Carried.

Moved by G. Jensen and seconded by Ardell that the value of each share be placed at \$25.00. Carried.

Ten by-laws as shown in pamphlet 14, chapter 5, were then read by the secretary and it was then moved by Ardell, seconded by Jensen that the by-laws as read be passed. Carried.

Moved by Ardell, seconded by Jensen, that the cash payment for shares be placed at \$5.00. Carried.

Moved by D. Manti and seconded by G. Walker that not more than \$5.00 per share be called for on each subsequent call and that a period of six months between each call. Carried.

Moved by Ardell that 8 per cent. interest be charged on share payments in arrears. Carried.

Moved by Jensen, seconded by Shea that we take the name of Lloyd George Grain Growers' Co-operative Association, Ltd.

Resolutions were passed to solicit members and also the United Farmers of Alberta to join us, and an auditor was appointed in the person of J. W. Hawten. The next meeting was decided upon, after which a vote of thanks was given to W. T. Hall for his valuable services. A meeting was held since the annual meeting and I was appointed secretary-treasurer.

JAS. M. JENSEN.

CYPRESS RIVER'S REPORT

Our association has been making splendid progress during the last two or three years, tho we have not had any reports in The Guide. We have drawbacks just like other branches, however. Some of our members are not particularly interested in the activities of the Grain Growers' movement; others try to let a few do all the work, while we have many wide-awake members and real workers in the cause.

Our president was a delegate to the recent convention held in Brandon, and it was worth driving forty miles in fifty below zero weather to hear his report. Our second delegate also gave a very interesting report of the different topics taken up at the convention as they appealed to him.

Our activities in the past year included the following: Buying of carloads of apples, coal, lumber, twine for our members to the amount of \$10,000, giving good satisfaction to all concerned, and with a substantial saving to the members. Now is the time for all our members to hand in their membership dues in order that they may assist in the upbuilding of our branch and also partake in the benefits of co-operative buying.—(A Member.)

MARGARET ASSOCIATION RE-ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at Margaret on February 25, for the purpose of re-organizing our association, at which Robt. Chapman, of Ninga, and Wm. Allison, organizer, assisted. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Muir; vice-president, Jas. Patton; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Morrow; directors, Wm. McGuire, H. S. McMillan, H. Black, Jas. Sheridan and S. Martin. We had a very interesting meeting and twenty members joined, and hope that in a short time our membership will be largely increased.—(Contributed.)

CHANGING OFFICERS

At the last meeting of the Desford Association it was decided to try what a change of officers would have on our association. Geo. Scott was appointed president, succeeding Jas. Whyte, and Leonard Taylor as secretary instead of Thos. E. Harper. Our association has not made the progress it should have and we hope that the change as above stated will be of benefit.—(Contributed.)

Note:—The retiring officers of this branch will be able to lend their assistance. At the same time the association will receive the benefit of new workers, thereby increasing the interest.

CONTRIBUTES TO RED CROSS

Enclosed find the sum of \$22, being the proceeds of a social arranged under the auspices of the Ashville Grain Growers' Association, but unfortunately it was on the night of the big blizzard. However, the secretary presided and the folks who had braved the storm had a good time, with the results mentioned. It is hoped to have a similar entertainment with better weather conditions.—(Contributed.)

STRATHCLAIR CONTRIBUTES AGAIN

The sum of \$37.16 has been received this month from members of the above association, as per following: Allan Marshall, \$15; Jas. McTavish, \$20; D. McEwen, \$2.16. Our branch at Strathclair has been very generous in contributing for war relief in the past two years.

FARMERS' PLATFORM DISCUSSED

The meeting of the Bethany Grain Growers was well attended and considerable discussion given to the farmers' platform as drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The first clause on custom duty tariff was given much attention, Rev. Mr. Thomas and others thinking it should be amended. Mr. Lamont was in favor of it being left in its present form. On account of the war and other reasons the majority wanted some changes made in it. It was moved by Wm. Logan, seconded by J. P. Robertson, that the general tariff on all British goods be reduced to one-half immediately and complete Free Trade in one year's time. Carried unanimously.

The other five clauses on the tariff

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

were accepted as read. Taxation of lands was then taken up and adopted as read, except the second clause. A number thought that \$4,000 per year before the income tax was put on was not just. They thought it should start at \$1,200. However, it stood as read. Other reforms were accepted as read. The meeting was then turned into an informal one to discuss any points desired by any of those present, a number of whom were not members of our association, but they were quite favorable to the platform.—Contributed by Secretary Kennedy.

The following branches have discussed the above platform at recent meetings and unanimously endorsed same by resolution: Newdale, Little Souris, Angusville, and several others have made similar reports.

BOARING RIVER IS ALIVE

Yes, the Boaring River Association is alive and still kicking. By remarks passed by President Henders to one of our delegates at the convention at Brandon, he (Mr. Henders) was under the impression that we were suffering from cold feet, but such is not the case—seeing that Central office "always keeps in touch with us."

We held our regular meeting on January 31, with the usual attendance of

SOUTH ANTLER—A NEW BRANCH

We have just organized a new branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the Coulter district, and request information re procuring books for keeping the records of our branch, which I understand is supplied from the Central office. Our branch is called the South Antler Grain Growers' Association.—(Extract from letter of Secretary J. B. Elliott, of the new association.)

DUNREA HAS OUTSIDE SPEAKERS

Secretary C. T. Watkins, of the Dunrea Association, writes Central as follows: Enclosed please find check for \$15.75, for twenty-one members so far this year. We had Mr. Chapman, president of Souris District Association, and Mr. Alison, organizer, attending our meeting this week, and they both gave us rousing good addresses. Mr. Alison spoke on the seed grain rates and option market. He advocated stronger membership, and placed great emphasis on farmers sticking together to get the privileges they should have. Mr. Chapman spoke on community buying and education, urging more brotherhood among the members. He also suggested enlisting the women of the district, as they helped to make a better community spirit in the local branch. As it is



Feed racks and shelters provided for groups of steers which have been wintered at Lacombe Experiment Station with brush as the only shelter. These tests have been carried on for a number of years to compare the economy in beef production between groups fed in the barn, in the corral and in the open with brush as shelter. The corral has given the most economical returns, everything considered.

members interested in the welfare of the Grain Growers' movement, who were favored with a graphic account of the convention by the returned delegates, Mr. Spicer's account being well worth listening to, and he intends finishing his report and also speaking on Free Trade at our next meeting on March 7. A letter regarding the agency for the Grain Growers' Guide came up for considerable discussion, and it was decided that the secretary act as agent for the association, altho it was thought by some that there should be a little more co-operation on the part of The Guide.

Our annual concert and social is being held on Friday, March 9. An excellent program has been arranged by the committee in charge, and a still better committee is in charge of the refreshments, so don't forget the date. Come and have a good time. Proceeds for patriotic purposes.—Contributed by Sec. John Livesay.

MAYFELD ANNUAL MEETING

At our annual meeting, held recently, the following officers were elected for the present year: G. P. Steele, as secretary; M. Moger, for president, and L. P. Lamb, as vice-president. If the new officers take up their work with enthusiasm with the help of the retiring ones, we should hear encouraging reports from this field.

nearly five years since we have had any outside speakers, our visitors' addresses were much appreciated.

SUGGESTION RE FARM HELP

I wish to make the following suggestion to help you in your endeavor to secure a supply of farm laborers for seeding. Secure the co-operation of all the railways in Manitoba and if possible get them to agree not to increase their section gang workers until after June 1. This would be a good scheme to secure real workers for the strenuous work of seeding. All the railways in spring and summer have a surprisingly large percentage of the real laborers of Manitoba, and if these could be secured it would help wonderfully.—(Suggested by a practical farmer.)

A WORD TO OUR SECRETARIES

Will our secretaries make a note of the following when issuing seed grain certificates, namely, that when a car of seed is being brought in, if several farmers are getting seed from that car that each one must have a certificate for the amount he gets. The special seed grain rate is not arranged to assist farmers to sell seed grain to other farmers, and when a certificate is sent to the Central office for countersigning asking for a carload of wheat or oats, it does not look reasonable that one

farmer can sow a car of grain on a quarter or half section of land. See that each farmer secures a certificate for the amount of seed he gets and thus avoid the delay caused by returning the certificate. The rules have been arranged by the railway companies when the arrangements were made in continuing these special rates, and if we wish them continued from year to year their instructions in regard to same must be adhered to.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

Books, what are they, a luxury or a necessity? An absolute necessity. Our Dominion requires the very best development of her growing citizens as she has never needed it before. This cannot be had without literature. An almanac, a few catalogs, a weekly paper will not satisfy the hunger longing for something to fill up the spare moments. When books are placed within the reach of a community of young people, the difficulty of counteracting the empty glitter of cities is largely solved. A more distinct personality is developed, a broader mind and more sympathetic attitude is maintained towards others by those who make books their friends. A more intelligent interest is taken in the affairs of the day, making for the development of a clearer and saner government.

When we are placing books in our communities we should not forget to place a few books in the language of the foreigner who is in the community. While we are anxious for the foreigner to read and speak our language, very arbitrary methods are not always conducive to the best results. The older people will enjoy their own language and will be more content and happy in their new environment.

The fault of many travelling libraries is they are too serious or too frivolous. The people who select the libraries too often select books that interest only specialists and quite forget that the people in the country are not seeking to be specialists by reading library books, but wish for amusement, good, wholesome, entertaining books of love, home and children and the strictly informative ones tucked in between.

The methods of getting libraries are numerous. Some libraries started out as private ventures, made up chiefly of cheap fiction, have not been satisfactory. A good way to get reading to the people is for the government to undertake the matter of sending out travelling libraries. The Manitoba Agricultural College has a set of travelling libraries which it sends to organizations of women. It is evidently designed to be informative chiefly and contains many rather heavy books on specialized subjects. The college also sends out packet libraries containing clippings from papers and magazines on many subjects, but no books are contained in this packet.

The Department of Agriculture in Manitoba has offered to give \$25 to any district for a library if that district first secures \$25. This would make a beginning of \$50 worth of books. The Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta also send out libraries, but these are not available outside of their own provinces. The Public Library Commission, of Bismarck, North Dakota, send out libraries of forty or fifty books to any community where six responsible people will sign an application card, free except transportation charges. McGill University, Montreal, sends out libraries of twenty-five or more books on a deposit of \$3.00 and local cartage. They have supplied a number of Grain Growers' Associations and will be glad to supply others.

The following appreciation from a lady at Bright Land, Sask., who was instrumental in securing a library for their district—a pioneer one with many foreigners: "I must say that Miss Hall, the librarian, has been most helpful and stretched the rules most generously; her only aim apparently being to accommodate us in this needy country." The lists cover practically all subjects on which one would want to read. Her address is: Miss E. G. Hall, Librarian Circulating Library, McGill University Library, Montreal, Que., Canada.—(Contributed by Mrs. A. McGregor, Arden, Man., at Brandon convention.)

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

Dr. Magill then addressed the convention. There were four or five hospital elevators at the head of the lakes before the board was created, before the present Grain Act was passed, in 1912, and they have been there since and are there today. They did the same kind of business every year. Under the present Canada Grain Act those houses increased in number, and did a larger business, as they increased in number and as the crops increased in quantity and the quantity of low grade grain increased from year to year.

The question is whether they should be put out of business altogether, and immediately so, at February 1. There is a Wheat Commission sitting in London buying grain for the Dominion and allied countries; they have a firm in Winnipeg buying all the Canadian wheat that the British Empire and the allied countries will take; and this is the only firm in Winnipeg permitted to buy Canadian wheat for Great Britain and the allied powers. That firm is not allowed to buy any grain lower than No. 4. That is the situation about the export of Canadian wheat today, and the British government and allied governments will not at the present moment take any wheat below No. 4 so far as we in Canada are concerned. Their reason is, there is very little tonnage, and there may be less, and they want to carry the grade of wheat which will give them the greatest number of loaves.

What are we going to do with all our low grade wheat? We have lots of it and there is a lot of it in the United States, too. One factor of the situation so far has been that these mixing houses at the head of the lakes have been buying quantities of these grades of wheat, cleaning, mixing them together and trying to get a market for them somewhere or other. It is not a very good time to put them out of business. We need every buyer we can get. Our mills are experimenting to see what flour they can get out of the lower grades. These hospital houses got their licenses last September to operate for twelve months, with the right to buy these lower grades and blend them and put them out under the inspector's grade. They are not allowed to buy 1 and 2 Northern. I must say I was the author of that policy. I felt so long as they were not allowed to buy the highest grades of wheat they could not hurt the reputation of Canadian wheat in the world's market, and so long as they could give a premium of from half a cent to a cent and a half a bushel over the ordinary price for lower grades of wheat, they should be allowed to buy it and do what they could with it, subject, of course, to the official inspection of it. That is exactly the situation, and I want to give you simply my own opinion, and it is this, that instead of trying to reduce the numbers of buyers of wheat from 3 Northern down, we should allow them to run on under their present license, at all events as long as the market for these grades is what it is. We need every buyer we can get, and every man who will buy it and try to sell it to the best advantage.

Hospital Elevators

However, the farmers' organizations are being asked for their opinions about this matter, and it was suggested to me today that you might be glad to have a little information about these hospital elevators, and I will be delighted to answer any questions.

You may say if we could switch into a sample market right away it would help matters. There is a good deal to be said for sample trading, as it affords a sort of check for trading on our grade service. I want to point this out to you, that we have such a small market for our wheat at home we have got to sell most of it to Great Britain. Now, when there is only one buyer for our wheat in Winnipeg, when the question of Atlantic ships is no longer in our hands as a matter of commerce, when we cannot get a single vessel without the consent of the admiralty, and on the terms of the admiralty; when we do not know what is going to happen on the ocean in the next few months, when our railway companies are asked to tear up and ship across to the front in France every yard of track that they can spare, when we need

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

every man to do productive work, I say these are not the best conditions under which to change our method of trading. I say, so long as the British people and the allied peoples will only take No. 1 and 2 and 3 Northern wheat, sample trading will help us very little. I would point out to you, therefore, that however you may believe in sample trading, the real question is whether this is the proper time to switch our whole method of trading, whether these are conditions that would give you a successful sample market; consequently I would suggest to you who are interested in the growing of grain that perhaps the situation would best be met by allowing these hospitals to continue in business till the end of this license year at all events, and give them the freedom that the Board of Grain Commissioners gave them in September to operate to the best of their ability on these lower grades of wheat for, at all events, the term of the present license year.

The Speculation Game

There is only one other thing I wish to say before I sit down. It was suggested to me that I might throw out a hint to people living out here about gambling in grain. I am not going to give you a tip that will enable you to go to some office and make a fortune, speculating in wheat. I have not been able to speculate myself, altho I have been connected with the Grain Exchange for five or six years. It is said, "A fool and his money are soon parted." The easiest way to prove that is just start gambling in wheat.

We need the market for future delivery, the world needs it; we cannot get along without it. We must provide for the future. The miller must be able to buy for future delivery if he is to make tenders on flour contracts. The exporter must be able to buy for future delivery if he is to export our grain to Liverpool at all. Exporting the Canadian wheat to Liverpool means speculating in ocean transportation and in international exchange. Your own co-operative company cannot safely handle your grain unless they are permitted from day to day to hedge it in the market for future delivery, but

surely we can have that without farmers going in and trading and speculating on the rise and fall of the prices or other people whose business does not lead them to get all the information, and who have not the capital to stay long enough in the game to have a fighting chance to come out; surely we can preserve this method of ensuring against the future without these tales of clerks rushing in and losing one thousand, ten thousand, a hundred thousand dollars. Keep out of this speculation; it is a game for those who know, and for those who have money enough, and I would say this, that if those who are in the business could devise any way of ensuring their grain against fluctuations in prices and at the same time eliminating the gambling, they would be the first to welcome it.

IT PAYS TO KEEP BUSY

The following letter has been received from Geo. J. Johnson, secretary of Badger Lake Local No. 563: I am happy to report that the above named local U.F.A. has been brought to life again, after considerable agitation on my part. We held our annual meeting on February 3, 1917. The meeting opened with E. G. Haley as chairman, and the regular order of business was proceeded with. There was considerable discussion on the ways and means of strengthening the union. Several measures were adopted, which, if carried out, will place the union on a sound basis. Four new members were enrolled. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. G. Haley; vice-president, A. C. Shaw; secretary-treasurer, Geo. J. Johnson. We aim to do considerable business in co-operative purchasing and would like your references of firms dealing in farm necessities direct to the unions. We are resolved to keep the union in action the year round. We have not done so in the past, but find by our past experience that it doesn't pay to leave the union idle for any length of time. It just seems to work out the same as a child going to school. If the child's vacation is extended over too long a period of time it loses a certain amount of its interest in its studies. Our financial standing is good.

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12-24 H.P.

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Mr. Lloyd George rising to make his great speech on the occasion of the launching of the new "Victory" war loan. Among other members of the cabinet present are Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Reginald McKenna, on the front bench.

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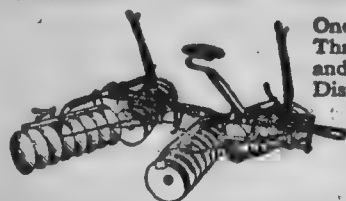


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The Baited Trap

A Story in Five Parts by Edwin Baird

PART III.

Not until the following afternoon did Bob have leisure to occupy a seat in the Castle Music Hall; but he had ample time, in the interim, to reflect upon divers matters that were to him of paramount importance. Her use of the name, Sherwood, argued that she was still unmarried—until he consulted a fellow employee, better versed than he in theatrical lore, who clipped the wings of his soaring hope with the information that many married actresses were known to the public only by their maiden names.

It was gratifying to know that her partner, bluntly designated Fisher, was of feminine gender, but certain illusions of his were badly cracked, if not shattered, by the realization that she, Dolores, had sought a stage career. It was a hard wrench to reconcile his idealistic conception of her with his preconceived notion of what an actress is.

But more momentous than all else—dwarfing to insignificance his prejudice of her profession, minimizing his fear that she was married to another, setting at naught the Fisher person—was the brilliant certainty of seeing her in the flesh!

He was among the first to arrive, and he sat thru a dreary period of Jewish monologues, knockabout comedians, slap-stick artists, and fancy fox-trotters, until a uniformed youth slipped a card in each niche at either side of the proscenium, bearing the words:

SHERWOOD AND FISHER

in

A Tenement Tragedy

He sat suddenly forward, hands gripping his knees, his eyes fastened on the sidewalk scene before which an impossible caricature of an Irishman, with red hair and green whiskers, had just finished telling the story of the Celt who could cry like a cat. And somehow he had the odd feeling that all those around him were likewise sitting eagerly forward—were likewise keyed up to a high pitch of expectancy. The sidewalk scene moved upward and vanished. Bob rose swiftly to his feet.

It is a singular commentary that when a person of phlegmatic trend of mind is once vitally aroused he may very likely become more demonstrative than one of emotional temperament. Bob was like that. The instant he got on his feet he applauded furiously, quite deaf to the fact that except for his frantic hand-clapping the house was silent. In a few seconds two or three others, here and there, elapped timorously, after the sheep-like manner of all audiences. But Bob, vociferous with applause, was the target for all eyes.

Then the man in the adjoining seat tugged at his coat and commanded in a loud whisper:

"Sit down! You're rocking the boat."

Bob sat down, his eyes wide and shining. He was trembling from head to foot. Gradually, to his excited vision, the scene on the stage dissolved itself into a miserable room in a squalid tenement. The back drop represented a wall of cracked plaster and exposed laths. A few sticks of broken furniture were scattered on the floor. At a crude table in the foreground sat a frowzy woman in rags, her tousled head resting on her outflung arms in an attitude of despair.

She lifted her head, and glanced, for the fraction of an instant, in Bob's direction. The white glare of the footlights beat mercilessly upon her face—and it was a face of appalling ugliness, pallid, seamed with wrinkles and crow's feet, and expressive of vile abandon. A hideous face.

Bob stroked the lobe of his left ear in puzzled perplexity. He had regained his wonted calm.

"This is the other one, of course," he mused—"Miss Fisher. But what—"

A door at one side of the room

opened and a slim, fashionably dressed young woman entered. The blood pounded on Bob's temples; his heart seemed to struggle, palpitatingly, toward his throat. This was she!

For perhaps five seconds the exquisite girl's back was toward the audience while she closed the door after her. Then she turned round and came forward toward the wretched tenant of the room—

And Bob lost his breath and all sense of feeling and sat, for a blank period, as motionless as a statue shaped from granite.

The unsightly creature sitting beside the-table was Dolores!

IX.

The violent revulsion passed, shudderingly, and he tried to concentrate his attention on the words coming from the stage, but they conveyed no meaning to him. The horrid creature's hoarse croaking and the handsome girl's liquid tones were nothing more than an unintelligible confusion of sound.

He contrived, finally, to gather a vague idea that the two were supposed to be mother and daughter who, tragically separated years before, were now in the throes of a tearful reunion in the mother's miserable home.

Bob got up and left, stumbling over the knees of the man who occupied the aisle seat. Outside, on the sunny street he lashed up and down the block, with his thoughts in a black swirl.

He shook his head hopelessly and strode on, his eyes on the ground, his fists doubled in the side pockets of his coat. What he couldn't understand was why a girl of her surpassing beauty should voluntarily make herself so hideous. There was no need of it. Why should she do it? He could find but one answer, a most painful one—she had lost her natural loveliness. Perhaps she had been disfigured in a railroad accident. Or maybe a devastating illness had marred her beauty for life.

His mind raced on, feverishly inventing other frightful possibilities, all of which were as salt to his wounds.

His aimless pacing brought him to the end of the block, and he paused at the corner for an irresolute minute, then turned down the side street, with the intention of going home. But he didn't go home.

When he reached the mouth of the alley which divided the block in two oblong halves, a motor truck, heavily laden with stage properties, backed into the street from the alley, blocking his way. While waiting for it to pass he changed to look down the alley and, a short distance from the entrance, he beheld this sign nailed above a blackened doorway:

Castle Music Hall

Stage Entrance

It scarcely agreed with Bob's prior conception—based largely on magazine fiction and Sunday newspaper supplements—of what a stage entrance was like. There was no sign of taxicabs, or private motor cars, or frock-coated young men in silk hats, carrying gold-headed canes—none of the things, in fact, which Bob believed always went with a stage entrance. It was all very drab and dull looking. The only person in sight was a fat old man, wearing shabby clothes and steel-rimmed spectacles, who sat on a box beside the doorway, reading a lurid newspaper.

But this plentiful lack of glamour, instead of discouraging Bob in a sudden decision he had made, impelled him to keep it. He took up a position near the mouth of the alley.

It was a tedious vigil—not at all like the stories he had read. He compared himself to the heroes in some of those stories. Usually, he remembered, it rained while they waited, and when the dainty actresses appeared, lifting



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silken skirts above silken ankles, quickly proffered umbrellas had paved the way to their hearts.

Bob sighed, and shifted his weight to his right foot. The heavens were as clear today as May heavens can be when May is ideal.

The stage door opened and a flannel-shirted young man, carrying an electrician's kit, came out and walked briskly toward the street, whistling shrilly. After a little, two chattering girls followed, without so much as a glance at Bob, and then came a man whom he recognized as the Irish comedian, and after him a young couple whom he perceived to be the fancy fox-trotters. The fat old man sitting beside the door lowered his newspaper, ducked his head, and looked after the fox-trotters until they reached the street. Then, instead of resuming his paper, he transferred his owlish gaze to Bob.

Bob shifted his weight to the other foot and looked at his watch. He had been waiting twenty minutes. It seemed like an hour.

With head lowered and still staring brazenly over the top of his steel-rimmed spectacles the corpulent man rose from his box and, clutching his newspaper in one pudgy hand, waddled in Bob's direction. When twenty feet away he called out gruffly:

"Are you waitin' for somebody?"

"I am!" said Bob, bristling at the other's tone.

"Oh—all right. I just wanted to know." The fat little man—now that he was standing it could be seen he was under five feet six—stopped and eyed Bob from head to foot. "Who you waitin' for?"

"Are you connected with this theatre?" demanded Bob.

"Well, I guess yes! I'm the guardian. Who'd you say you was waitin' for?"

"I didn't say," replied Bob. Then his perennial good nature overcame his prudence—it was always a hard wrench for him to be uncivil to any person—and he added frankly: "I'm waiting to see Miss Sherwood."

"Oh—all right, then. I just wanted to know. Got a match about you?"

Bob had a match, and the little old man took it and lighted an inch-length cigar stump between his lips with such miraculous skill that the flame never touched his ragged white mustache. Puffing vigorously on the glowing stump he bobbed his thanks, clutched his yellow journal beneath his arm, and started back to his box.

Almost simultaneously the stage door opened and two attractively dressed young women stepped out into the alley. The plump little man stopped, ducked his head, and peered at them over his spectacles, somewhat like a rotund poodle expressing alertness. Then he turned round to Bob.

"Here's Miss Sherwood now," he said.

X

The girl in the lead, a young girl with lustrous dark eyes and a cloud of black hair, a girl whose every feature he knew far better than his own, whose captivating face he would have known in a million, looked at Bob inquiringly. And she had nothing to fear from the pitiless spring sunshine, for he saw, even in an instant's glance, that she was as fresh, as youthful, and as exquisitely beautiful as he had always conceived her to be—and he had studied her photographs a thousand and one times with most wondrous attention to detail.

Now that he had seen her and killed the horrid doubt which had taken root in his mind, Bob was seized with an unaccountable impulse to flee. He was a remarkably shy young man with girls.

But there was a cogent argument against his retiring, to wit: the distrustful stare of the fat little old man who stood a few feet away. He could almost feel the hard scrutiny of that stare, bent suspiciously upon him over the steel-rimmed spectacles. It seemed to utter a sharp challenge:

"Well, here's Miss Sherwood. You said you was waitin' for her. Well?"

No, he couldn't run away. If he did the old man would surely think the worst of him: would certainly condemn him as one of those odious pests—a

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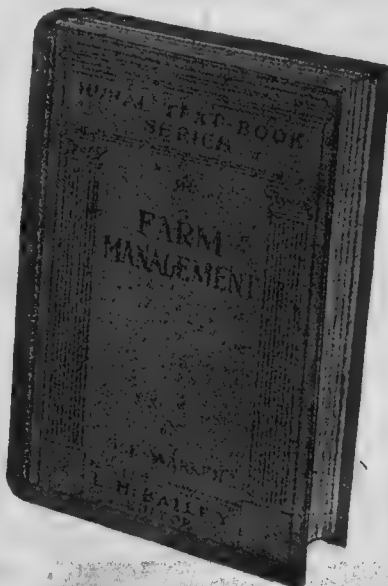
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This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Hargreaves, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says: "I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear cut, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I would not do without it for ten times the price." It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid..... **\$1.90**

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

street "masher." Bob held his ground. Yet how could he speak to a girl he did not know—or, at least, who did not know him?

Miss Sherwood herself solved the problem. She came toward him with the serene confidence of a young woman who is accustomed to taking care of herself, her large dark eyes frankly cordial, but not too cordial. And she said in a cultivated voice as delightful as gentle music:

"Were you waiting to see me?"

Bob's hat came off precipitately, crushed in his capacious right hand.

"Y-yeah," he stammered—"sort of. I—I—you see, I used to know your brother, Miss Sherwood. My name's Yates. Bob Yates. Maybe you've heard him speak of me. Anyway, I—I kinder thought—" He came to a dead stop. His face was the vivid color of a rooster's comb.

With tact so delicate that he was not even aware of it she gracefully relieved his hopeless confusion by saying, with a soft little laugh that was as pleasing as her voice:

"Oh, I see! And of course you felt that you knew me too. Really that was generous of you." She turned to her companion, a merry-eyed blonde, with a rose-leaf complexion, who had drawn near. "Miss Fisher, let me present Mr. Yates. He's a friend of Frank's."

Somewhat boyishly Miss Fisher darted forth a white, ungloved hand.

"Any friend of Frank's is a friend of mine," said she, and smiled so bubbly that her small, milky teeth flashed for a moment behind her red lips. There was no denying a certain charm in the girl.

Bob, further disconcerted by Miss Fisher's unexpected breeziness, felt her warm, slim fingers flutter into his great hand like the petals of a white rose. He pressed them, released them, and tried to think of a witty rejoinder. He couldn't do it. The best he could do was:

"Pleased to meet you, Miss Fisher!"

"Now that we're all good friends," said Dolores with a smiling flash of her dark eyes at Bob, "let's all move on."

This was agreeable, and the three of them walked toward the street, the girls chatting as gaily to Bob as if they had known him for years. Such is the genial spirit that obtains among those whose lives are divided chiefly between sleeping cars, dressing rooms and theatrical boarding houses.

Dolores suggested that they walk east to Michigan Boulevard, and as they emerged from the alley and turned in that direction Bob glanced over his shoulder with a triumphant light in his eyes.

But, to his momentary chagrin, the little old man was not there to receive it. He was sitting on his box beside the stage entrance, his fat knees crossed, his teeth champing the cigar stump with short energetic movements, and the steel-rimmed spectacles were focused upon the lurid newspaper with an obliviousness to the three light-hearted young people which seemed to say, "All's well!"

(To be continued)

CALGARY SALE AND SHOW

The spring horse show and auction sale of bulls at Calgary will be held from April 10 to April 13. A very attractive prize list for the horse show has been issued, and a large entry is expected. There will be morning, afternoon and evening programs on April 10, evening program on April 11, afternoon and evening programs on April 12 and 13. Entries for the horse show close on March 27. It is expected that the auction sale of beef bulls will bring out between three and four hundred for sale. The entries close on March 10. The bulls will be judged on April 10, and sold on the morning and afternoon of April 11 and 12. S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, will be auctioneer. Prize list for the horse show and entry forms for the auction sale of bulls may be had by writing E. L. Richardson, secretary Alberta Livestock Association, Victoria Park, Calgary.

Buying Eggs Loss Off

The New System in Winnipeg and What It Means

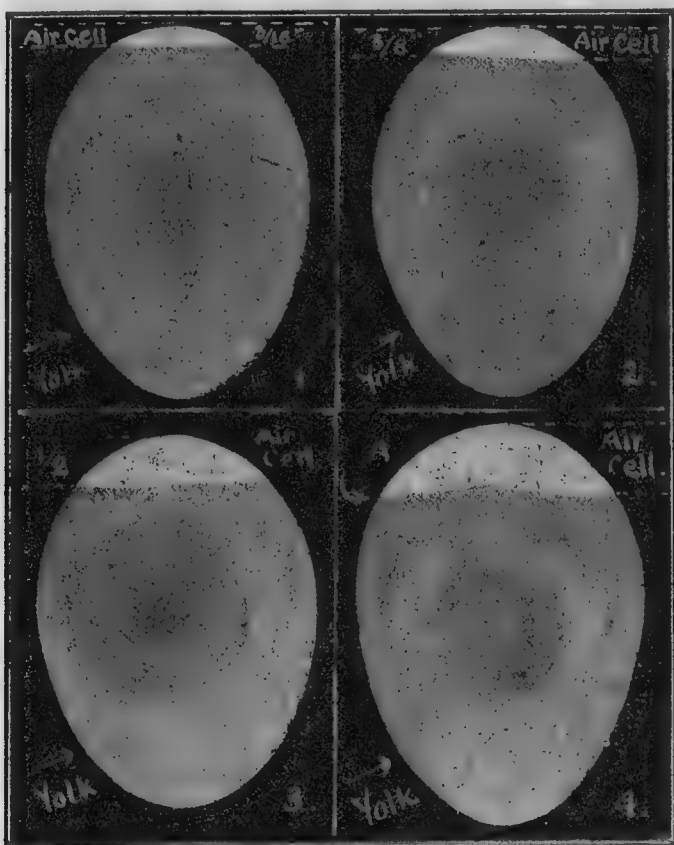
The large wholesale grocery houses and produce dealers in Winnipeg, with one exception, have agreed to purchase all eggs during the coming season on what is known as the "Loss-off" basis. This basis is defined as follows:

"Loss-off" from January 1 to April 1 in each year will mean deduction for "cracked," "leakers," "rots," and any other eggs unfit for food; from April 1 to June 1, the period during which the receipts are heaviest and the average quality is highest, will mean deduction for "cracks" and "leakers;" from June 1 to January 1 the deductions will be the same as between January 1 and April 1; these periods to be subject to adjustment due to weather conditions in any year.

Posters and literature of various kinds have been sent out in order to acquaint the storekeepers and produc-

ers with this new system of marketing. This should not ultimately impose any hardship upon either producer or local shipper and should do wonders toward improving the quality of eggs placed on our market. By working earnestly toward the establishment of better marketing conditions in order that care in the handling of the product may be encouraged by making provision whereby those exercising such care will receive their proper reward, a much higher standard can be secured. Nothing, under this system, will be paid for bad eggs; cracks will not fetch as much as un-cracked and leakers will bring a still lower figure. All prices will be governed entirely by actual market values.

Under the old system many storekeepers and farmers found it to their advantage to hold back shipments dur-



Grades of fresh gathered eggs as adopted by the Third Annual Convention of Canadian Produce Association in 1915.

The white part on the top of each egg shows the shrinkage in various grades. No. 1 is a "Special," the air cell is only 3-16 of an inch in depth with the yolk dimly visible and white firm and clear. No. 2 is an "Extra," the air cell is 1/4 of an inch wide and yolk slightly visible but firm. No. 3 in the illustration is "No. 1" grade. Here the yolk is more visible and the air cell one 1/2 inch wide. No. 4 in the illustration is a "No. 2" egg, with a very large air cell, weak watery white and heavy yolk.

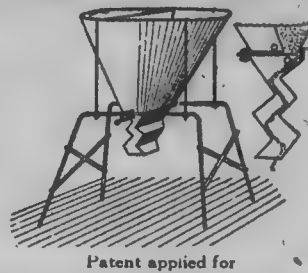
ing seasons of heavy production so as to take advantage of the better prices prevailing during times of scarcity, practically no attention being paid to the fact that the eggs were gradually deteriorating in quality.

Storekeeper and His Egg Trade

The system of trading eggs for groceries and other goods at the local stores has also been an important factor in lowering the average quality of the eggs marketed. Many storekeepers make no pretence at having the egg end of their business self-supporting, but make use of same as a bait to catch trade. They will accept eggs knowing them to be of an inferior quality and pay as much for them as if they were strictly fresh. When questioned concerning this practice they are quite frank and state as their reason that they cannot afford to risk offending their customers by penalizing them for supplying bad eggs, as the loss of the patronage of the offended customer is of much greater consideration than is the question of the difference in the value of the eggs. However, times are changing and farmers generally should realize that they must sell their produce on a graded basis if they are to build up a satisfactory and remunerative market. The adoption of a little tact on the part of some storekeepers

Continued on Page 30

RASMUSSEN'S ZIG-ZAG GRAIN PICKLER



Patent applied for

Treats grain more thoroughly, quickly and easily because it mixes better than any other machine on the market. The grain is "Zig-Zagged" or turned over five times.

COUNT THE "ZIG-ZAGS"

Simple construction, all metal 26 gauge galvanized iron. Compact. Shipped knocked down.

Price \$15.00 Freight Paid to your Station.

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Regina, Sask.

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12 inch. Each	\$2.55
13 and 14 inch. Each	2.75
15 and 16 inch. Each	2.95
18 inch. Each	3.15

These prices are f.o.b. Regina. We can save you time and money by buying in Regina. We carry a complete stock of shares for all makes of plows. Every share is guaranteed against breakage and misfit. Order today.

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PRICES

HENS	16c
YOUNG ROOSTERS 3 1/2 lbs. up, in good condition	16c
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DUCKS	17c
GEESSE	15c
TURKEYS	20c

All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens (any size)	18c
Ducks	18c
Turkeys	20c
Geese	16c
Young Roosters (in good condition)	16c

Get our prices for Good Fat Hens

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Alton St., Winnipeg

Did you ever think the debtor and creditor laws were unfair to the farmer? Clarus Ager in "The Farmer and The Interests" makes it clear not only that they are unfair, but he tells you just how and why they are unfair—and then he tells you how to make them fair. 75c post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE Registered POTATOES

Offer Still Open

Potatoes are out of sight, they have gone up 80 cents a bushel in two weeks. American buyers are scouring the country, and there is a danger of a shortage in seed. The Guide has been fortunate in securing a limited quantity of registered seed potatoes. We have for distribution "Table Talk" and "Irish Cobbler." These registered seed potatoes if bought on the market would probably cost you from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. Both varieties have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are registered stock, which means that they are the very choicest and best quality seed. Every tuber is perfect, and none of them weigh more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and they are absolutely free from all spots, scabs or disease of any kind. Any person who secures either of these varieties will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed, and can join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes are excellent cookers, they mature later than most varieties, their keeping qualities are good, and at the Provincial Fair at Saskatoon, in January, "Irish Cobbler" took first prize as an early white potato. "Table Talk" is a smooth white potato with shallow eyes and an excellent cooker. As a table potato it has no superior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

Our "Table Talk" potatoes will be put up in one and a half bushel sacks, and "Irish Cobbler" in one bushel sacks. In both cases the sacks will be sealed with the official seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

We have only a limited quantity of these potatoes, and those who wish to secure some of them will need to act quickly. We are giving these potatoes away to any person who will collect a few subscriptions to The Guide in their own locality. Any person who will collect four yearly subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50, and send \$6.00 in cash to The Guide office, will be entitled to one and a half bushel sack of "Table Talk" or a one bushel sack of "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, or if you can collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will count them the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. Your subscriptions may be sent in all at one time or at different times.

With the price of potatoes steadily advancing there is no doubt that the demand for this registered seed will be tremendous and that our small supply will soon be exhausted. If you want some of these potatoes, get your subscriptions in at once.

Address all correspondence to Circulation Department—

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

Farmers' Financial Directory

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000

Total Assets 87,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of
Western Branches

Winnipeg

Farmers' Splendid Opportunity

The undersigned have for sale an excellent farm of 2,400 acres, belonging to a Trust Estate under their care, a large proportion of which is under cultivation, with excellent buildings, situated in the Brandon district, having over 400 acres of summerfallow ready for Spring sowing, and which, together with a full line of implements, horses and cattle, will be sold by private sale. In these days when wheat is getting close to \$2 per bushel, land at \$25 to \$30 an acre, with all the improvements needful, is being practically sold for "a song," and the man who buys the property in question will be getting a real snap. For full particulars apply to—

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THE ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Liability Guaranteed by The Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

Total Assets Exceed Eighty-Four
Million Dollars

Apply—Hail Department 409 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

One Year's Progress

Nineteen-sixteen was a golden year in the history of The Mutual Life of Canada.

The following figures show the advance made in one year of the Company's history:—

Paid to Policyholders	\$2,456,607.
Gain over previous year	\$420,793.
Income	\$5,613,273.
Gain over previous year	\$640,491.
Assets	\$29,361,963.
Gain over previous year	\$2,480,246.
Surplus	\$4,595,151.
Gain over previous year	\$341,907.
New Assurances	\$15,376,377.
Gain over previous year	\$1,618,590.
Assurance in Force	\$109,645,581.
Gain over previous year	\$8,553,551.

So successful was the Company that after meeting its numerous war claims in addition to ordinary mortality, it was found possible to pay the same liberal profits in 1917 as in ordinary years.

In war-time or peace-time The Mutual steadily advances in size and strength.

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

A MERCHANDISING CONFERENCE

On February 13 about 150 retailers and wholesalers from the three provinces met with a number of members of the banking fraternity in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Vere Brown, Superintendent of Branches for the Canadian Bank of Commerce and following his address the chairman, Dr. J. G. Rutherford of Calgary, called on a large number present, representing the wholesale and retail interests, to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Brown brought before the meeting in a most forceful manner some of the deficiencies in our present system of merchandising in the west. He was largely responsible for calling the meeting. The distributing business will be discussed at the next meeting of the Council of Commerce and Agriculture to be held at Regina in March and he thought it highly desirable that the attitude of the trade toward the various problems involved in distribution throughout the west should be known beforehand and an assurance obtained of their willingness to co-operate in finding a remedy for deficiencies which now bear heavily on farmers and other consumers.

Mr. Brown revealed some of the weaknesses of the present retail system and the methods of protection adopted by the farmers. There are 890 merchants trading at points where are located the 140 odd branches of his bank and these figures reveal something of the state of affairs amongst them:—

Total number of merchants.... 890

Number operating on cash basis 155

Number giving credit..... 735

Of those giving credit the following allow these discounts for cash:—

9 allow 10 per cent. discount.

1 allows 8 per cent. discount.

20 allow 5 per cent. discount.

1 allows 2 per cent. discount.

1 allows 1 per cent. discount.

703 allow 0 per cent. discount.

The number keeping a proper set of books and striking an annual profit and loss statement is 368—i.e., 532 or nearly 60 per cent do not keep a proper set of books. Eighty per cent. of these retailers therefore make no difference between cash and credit prices and 60 per cent. do not take a profit and loss statement at the end of the year.

Mr. Brown strongly pleaded for a nearer approach to a cash basis and the basing of all prices on cash and not credit as is now done almost entirely. The banking interests generally had agreed on the policy of advancing in so far as possible the money required by the farmer for the season. By carrying his floating debts the banks would thus enable the farmers to clean up regularly with the retailer and allow him to pass a similar favor on to the wholesaler and he to the manufacturer. It would take time but every energy ought to be bent that way. Only by some reform could the retailer continue to compete with the mail order house. The retailer should not take credit from both banker and wholesaler.

G. R. Marnock, of Lethbridge, stated that considerable work had been done in Lethbridge towards co-operation between retailers and wholesalers. In discussions there they had found that last year the International Harvester Co. at their place had done 82 per cent. of their business for cash. They did it by arranging two prices. An article which usually cost \$215 they had sold for \$193. They had made similar discounts on other machines.

The Discussion

A large number of wholesalers spoke, urging a cash basis generally and usually greater efficiency by the retailers. More advertising and co-operation might also be given him, some thought. The one man offered the very best kind of co-operation in this work to 1,000 buyers less than 30 per cent. took advantage of it. There were too many retailers unfitted for their work. If the banks would do their share one wholesaler thought the system could be revolutionized in 10 years.

The retailers came back strong on the banks and wholesalers. They had al-

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Ideal Policies for the farmer.
Low Rates—High Cash Guarantee.
Simple Contracts backed by Adequate Reserves.
Government Deposits, \$120,000.00.
A Post Card will bring you a Calendar or Annual Statement.

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and are therefore easy to sell. Let us tell you of our 15 powerful reasons why our policies are superior to others.

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25 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
BRANCHES: OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON

ways been a good field for the banker. They liked the cash basis fine but being up against the Simon Pure problem in the country they scarcely saw how it could be applied in a widespread manner for a considerable time. They generally favored the cash basis for prices and discounts. Several retailers stated in no uncertain terms that their chief problem was that they could not buy cheap enough. They were being overcharged by the wholesale trade and until they got prices down they could never compete with the mail order houses. Some country retailers had tried the absolute cash system and found it ruined their business. Farmers practically all needed some credit at certain times and they resented it if they did not get it. The customer must be satisfied. They all needed better buying, better selling and better collecting.

The methods of the catalog houses should be studied and retailers should have the opportunity to take short or long courses in the universities. Many retailers testified to their small losses thru giving credit. They generally believed if they could buy cheaper they would not, with the service they could give, have much trouble in competing with the mail order house.

By a unanimous resolution it was agreed to meet at an early date to discuss the situation fully so as to have some concrete opinion to offer at the Council of Agriculture and Commerce meeting.

Grain Growing for Profit

Continued from Page 9

from some other grower and a careful system of grading up ear lots before shipment would add considerably to the wealth produced on every farm. The increase in profits when sold on the market will be from the extra yield obtained and in the higher quality of the progeny of good selected seed.

If grown for seed purposes it is worth at least double the market price and the actual worth will be according to the quality and standing of the pedigree when sold as registered seed. When one is not inclined to produce registered seed it may be grown as improved seed and sold as such at a higher price than would be obtained on the market. Whether growing grain for the market or for seed purposes one can be assured of a profitable return for the labor and effort expended.

Laying Down Seed Plots

For the benefit of farmers who may be interested I want to explain the principles and methods of mass selection of grain in the head, the best type to select, the threshing and cleaning process to maintain the purity. Mass selection is the easiest and the best system in general to adopt, the most simple and effective, and it is within the possibilities of every grain grower to select his own seed. The most important and essential point to observe is to be sure that the variety under selection is pure and free from other varieties. While one may start out with varieties that are grown on the farm there is a great possibility that false selections may be made and in this case it will lower the value of the work in hand and increase instead of decreasing the admixture of other sorts.

Uniformity of Type

As the object in seed selection is to purify the variety to bring about a uniformity of the type, to select from the most vigorous and high yielding strains, to eliminate all other types and varieties, to raise the standard and quality and thereby increase the yield it will be easy to understand that it is important to start out with good foundation stock. To make this point clear it would be well to point out how false steps may be made and some years of labor lost. Take Marquis Wheat, for instance. This variety has a number of variations; that is, forms that are not true. In common terms these are called sports, and are inferior to the original type. These variations are quite distinct but there are several that are apparently identical with the original type. On close examination they are distinct with respect to the shape and

DOMINION OF CANADA WAR LOAN

The Minister of Finance announces the Third Canadian Loan for War Purposes is to be issued March 12, and we place the facilities of our organization at your disposition.

This third War Loan will probably be offered on terms similar to the two previous, and there will undoubtedly be the same heavy over-subscription. On the occasion of the last Loan the bonds sold at a substantial premium within a few days of the closing of subscription lists. These Canadian Government Bonds, from the investment standpoint alone, are safer, more readily marketable and more attractive as to price than any other form of security obtainable in this country, while at this period of the European conflict your financial assistance is more than ever required.

The exact terms of the Loan are not yet known, but general conditions and the terms of the previous Dominion Loans suggest the following:—

- 1—That the Loan will be offered to yield not less than 5½ per cent. per annum on the amount invested.
- 2—That principal and interest of Bonds will be payable in gold at any Chartered Bank in Canada, and also in New York.
- 3—That the Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.
- 4—That whether or not any choice is given as to short term and long term bonds, there is likely to be recognition of the demand for the longer term bonds running for fifteen years or more.
- 5—That payments may be made in instalments or in full.
- 6—That the issue will be exempt from Dominion Government taxes.

WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU

We will make delivery.
We will hold in safe keeping, if you desire, the Government Interim Certificates pending delivery of definitive Bonds.
We will attend to all details in exchanging Interim for Final Securities and placing the latter in your possession.
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Name Address
..... 1917

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CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING

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Finish the Feeders in Canada. Keep the Heifers at Home

We are prepared to extend liberal credit to farmers, either for the purchase of livestock or to provide running expenses until present stock can be finished and marketed to best advantage.

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The Surrogate Court Records Reveal



that out of every hundred widows only eighteen are left in good or comfortable circumstances, forty-seven are obliged to seek employment of some kind and the remaining thirty-five are left in absolute want.

Facts are cold stubborn things and statistics such as the above demonstrate beyond peradventure the great need you have for Life Insurance for the protection of your home. If you wish to place your widow beyond the possibility of want you can do so by carrying one of our Monthly Income Policies which guarantees her a Monthly Income for life or your estate twenty years certain.

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A post card will bring you full particulars of this ideal form of protection.

ESTABLISHED 1853 Ship me without delay all your CAPITAL \$250,000.00

RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENECA ROOT

Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list. Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.

R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

size of the grain and time of maturity and character of the straw. Where one cannot distinguish between these variations and the original type, it is not possible to mark any real improvement. This applies also to Red Fife and other varieties, altho the variations may not be so numerous. Barley and oats are also mixed with other varieties where no selection has been made.

While the first cost of pure seed is apparently high, it is really the most economical plan to purchase pure lines at the start for foundation stock. It lessens the possibilities of making false selection and the beginner can go right ahead and select the best head from the plot.

Use Clean Land Only

Having procured foundation stock seed sufficient to sow one quarter of an acre plot, and I would not recommend operating any larger plot at first, the next step to consider is the most suitable place to sow the seed in. Under no consideration should it be seeded on stubble plowed land or where any grain crop has been grown on the previous season. Good clean summer fallow or where potatoes were grown the previous season or new well worked breaking done the previous season or clean garden land. Any nice clean ground that is in proper condition is suitable. It should be situated not too far away from the home so that it can be under observation from time to time. The shape of the plot may be square or oblong. It should not be too long and narrow.

Before putting the seed in the grain drill the seeder should be overhauled and cleaned of any grain left over from the previous season to avoid any mixtures. The seed should be treated for smut as a prevention. When the plot is headed out it is advisable to go thru

danger of mice and the heads cut off when dry and placed in sacks for threshing.

When possible select only uniform types and where the heads are well filled from the base to the top; avoid loose open types and select those that are as compact as possible. The amount of grain thus selected will be used to seed a similar plot the following season. The balance of the plot is harvested separately, avoiding any mixture of other varieties that may be in the binder. This should be threshed separately and the seed used to seed a larger plot the following season. This will be termed the multiplying field and the seed from the field used another season to sow the general crop.

As I pointed out previously, where the foundation stock was procured from some reliable grower who may have spent some years in hand selecting the stock seed, one cannot go far wrong when selecting the heads in the plot as the original producer of the seed has done practically all the work in eliminating inferior types and other varieties and variations. But where the seed has no pedigree or history the beginner is puzzled or in a fog, not knowing for a certainty whether he is making true or false selection.

Where the plot is to be seeded close to other grain it would be advisable to allow not less than six feet between the fields. In harvesting the plot, to avoid any danger of mixing with other sorts it may be all cut one way.

As all the heads were gathered by hand there are no weed seeds to clean out and the selection is pure. It is advisable to guard against any impurities. When the heads are dry the sack may be placed on a hard floor and pounded with a stick to separate the grain from the heads. When this is done one will



Hand selected seed plot. Wheat multiplying field in background in 1911. Field 53 bushels per acre.

it and pull out by the roots any variety or forms that are not true. The plot should be allowed to ripen thoroughly when selection of the heads may be done. No heads should be gathered while damp or wet with dew as may be the case early in the morning. At noon an hour can be well spent in selection, but the heads should be all gathered at one time if possible.

Selecting The Heads

Enough heads should be gathered to make at least 25 or 30 pounds of threshed grain of either wheat, oats or barley. This will allow of taking out all the small grain from the top and base of the heads when threshed. Of wheat about three good full sacks should be sufficient, or if cut below the heads to make into a sheaf, about four good sized sheaves should be sufficient. The heads may be cut off and placed in sacks or they may be cut off allowing sufficient straw to tie into sheaves. A good plan is to cut the head and place in a basket or large pail that can be carried over the arm. When full they may be emptied into sacks. Care should be taken to have the sacks only half filled to avoid moulding of grain. The sacks when gathered should be hung up in a dry, airy place until a convenient time for threshing. This should be done only when the grain is hardened. If gathered in a sheaf, they should be hung up away from

need a coarse galvanized sieve to allow the wheat and chaff to fall thru into some suitable box or washtub. This when sifted from the broken head, will contain only wheat and chaff. To separate the wheat from the chaff it can be passed from one vessel, such as a large milk pan or pail, to another in the wind. When this is done the grain should be passed over a smaller sized screen to remove the smallest grains. These screens are easily made and can be kept for this purpose. They need not be any larger than about two feet square and can be made with inch lumber strips about three inches deep and nailed together in a square and the wire and galvanized mesh tacked in. In no instance should the selected seed be passed over the fanning mill. It has taken some care and pains to hand select it and it is worth taking care of. If any impurities creep in, the value of the work is lost. The illustrations will show the separation and cleaning process.

When the grain is cleaned it should be placed in a sack and labelled and put away, ready for seeding another plot. In treating this seed for smut, while there may be no trace it is well to do this each season, the sack may be dipped into the solution and drained and covered in the usual way, keeping the seed in the sack until it goes into the seeder.

Your Questions Answered

SUDAN GRASS FOR HAY

Q.—Is Sudan grass a good thing to grow for hay? If so, how is it sown and what quantity to the acre is used? Where could I get the seed from?—J.W.H., Travers, Alta.

A.—Sudan grass is an annual drought resistant grass that grows to a very great height in southern climates. It is not well suited to the conditions existing in Western Canada. It has been grown for three years in our investigation field here, and has been found to be about equal in value to the millets. We do not consider it a satisfactory crop here, but would encourage you to test it out under your own conditions. It may be sown in rows and cultivated, in which case 4 pounds per acre would be sufficient, or it may be sown as other grasses at the rate of about 20 to 25 pounds per acre. The row method would hardly pay in this climate. Seed can only be obtained thru the seed houses.—J. BRACKEN, Professor Field Husbandry, Saskatoon.

FILING LIEN FOR DIGGING WELL

Q.—If I drill a well for a farmer and he has not the money to pay for it, so I agree to give him a year or two to pay and take his note for what he owes me, can I file a mechanics' lien or a caveat or something of the sort against the farm, so that if anything happens I can get my pay for that well; i.e., in case the farm is sold or transferred to some other party? Would a lien of this sort have any preference over other debts in case this farmer was closed out?—WELLDRIILLER, Alberta.

A.—You can protect yourself by registering lien within thirty days after completion of work and starting action to enforce lien within ninety days after completion of work and registering his pendens within the ninety days. After registering his pendens take no further proceedings until expiration of extension of time. If a note is taken before commencement of action you must be holder of same at time action is commenced. Such lien would take precedence to all claims which were not registered against land affected, prior to the registration of lien.

COLLECTING MONEY FOR SOLDIERS

Q.—Let me know thru your paper which would be the best way to collect money from a farmer in Saskatchewan. I hold a note for half the sum and a promise of the rest. This money belongs to a soldier now in France, but I was to collect for him. I have written this man but cannot get an answer.—D.M., Solsgrith.

A.—We would advise you to send claim to lawyer where farmer resides for collection.

EXEMPTIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Q.—In spite of the fact that my crop turned out badly and that I made them a payment of \$100, a harvester company is threatening me with legal proceedings. Can you oblige by sending me, per return mail, list of exemptions? I have only four work horses and two colts. Can these be seized? They have security on one team. Can they take away machinery? What steps ought I take, if any? To pay them is impossible at the present time.—J.T., Sask.

A.—The principal exemptions applicable in your case are: Bed, furniture, etc., in use, not exceeding \$500; fuel and clothing for family for six months; necessary food for self and family for eleven months; three horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowl, and food for same for eleven months.

The word "horses" includes colts, and "cows" and "oxen" includes calves, etc. Horses over four years old must be in use to be exempt.

Agricultural implements of the value of \$500; land upon which debtor resides, not exceeding 160 acres; necessary seed grain, etc.

Your horses other than three could be seized under execution and the team which you have given as security could be taken according to the terms of the agreement giving them as security. We would think that company retained lien on machinery when sold to you, and may take it away. We would advise you to try to get the company to give you further time.

HITCHING SCRUB PLOW TO ENGINE

Q.—Could you tell me, thru your paper, how I could hitch a 24-inch scrub plow behind a B.O. 80 H.P. Hart-Parr engine without the engine going on the plowed land or in the

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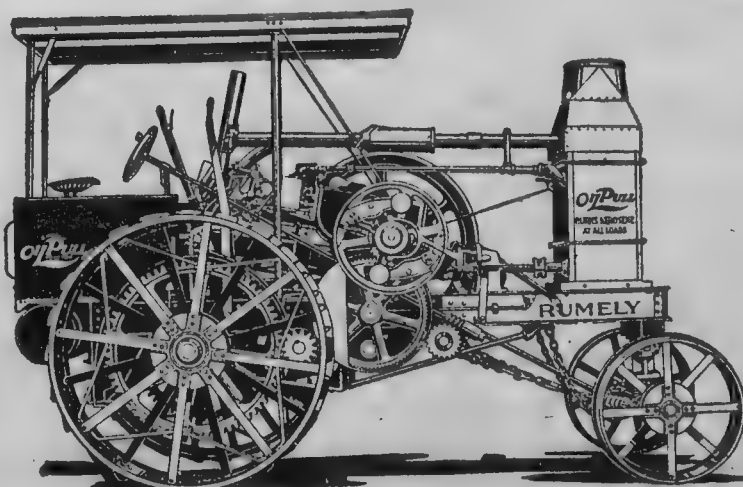
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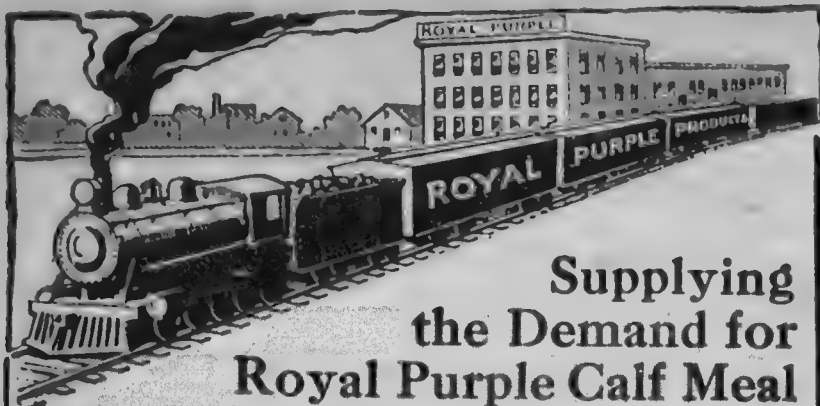


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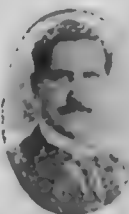
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furrow, and so as not to have any side draft.—H.G.W., Rapid City.

A.—In reply to yours regarding a hitch for a 24-inch scrub plow, I would say that there is no known device whereby you can eliminate side draft when the engine is pulling a scrub plow and all the engine wheels are travelling on the land. You can get rid of the side draft on the engine by hitching in the centre. This will necessitate a long, strong bridle on your plow. It will, however, cause much side draft on your plow. By extending your bridle 18 or 20 inches to the land side of your plow and using a good, substantial long brace from the out end of the bridle back to the standard on the beam, you will be able to drive your engine with all wheels on the land.

HORSE DIED—MAN OVERPAID

Q.—(1) I have a feed barn rented here which has the ordinary hay chutes, and one night a mare belonging to a patron was found dead with her head fast in one of the chutes. The bedding in the stall was not disturbed in the least, showing there had been no struggle. Another man told me that late in the evening he had been in the barn and the mare had acted in an unnatural manner, lagging back in the stall and refusing to step when urged. No one believed that the mare had died from being hung in the chute, volunteering their opinion, as I did not speak of it. I charged the man no stable fee that night and paid for having the carcass removed from the premises. Now he is trying to bring suit against me to recover the price of the mare. I have heard that if one is running a licensed barn one is responsible, but this is not licensed. I have also heard there are notices to be posted in barns declaring owner to be irresponsible for any accidents that might occur. Are there such forms? If so, where could I procure the same and at what price? Am I liable for damages in the foregoing case as described? If so, to what extent? What action should I take?

(2) I had a man hired, and told him I wanted a man until May 1, but he would not do his work and could not be trusted at all and I discharged him on January 12. He claimed I had no right to do this. When settling up, while I was speaking to a party that came in, \$3.00 of the money belonging to the barn that he had just laid on the table disappeared, and in confusion of several coming in, I overpaid him \$15.90 besides. He refuses to give this back, altho he acknowledges it was overpaid. He also told me he was \$3.00 short and demanded I make it up, when it was money he had sent as a mail order for himself. This he acknowledged afterward.

He claims wages for the day he was discharged. He kept a team in our barn a week when he was not to keep it there, and I had to turn other teams away on account of it every night. I did not mention this at the time, but could I not charge him the usual rate for them? Could I compel him to give me back the over-pay? Also the \$3.00 he undoubtedly stole? I have his store rented for the winter. Could I attach that for the amount and hold it until he squared up? Would appreciate an immediate reply.

A.—The Stable-keepers' Act should not affect your case. It is an Act passed for the purpose of enabling stable keepers to detain stock left with them for cost of their feed. There is a provision requiring copy of Act to be posted up. Such copies can be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

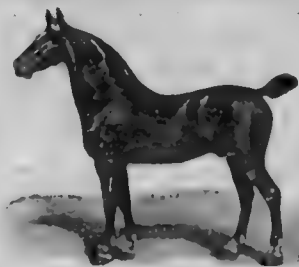
Whether or not you are liable depends entirely upon whether or not you were guilty of negligence. It is hard to judge this without having fuller particulars of the chute in question, and even then opinions may differ, but generally speaking a fair test of negligence is whether or not the danger of accident could have been foreseen by the average man of ordinary intelligence. In case you are sued, we think you should contest the action. You, yourself, need do nothing until action is taken against you. The damages, if such were recovered, would be the value of the animal killed.

Referring to the matter of wages overpaid to hired man, you could sue for the recovery of these in your District Court. We would not advise you to make any mention of the \$3.00 unless you could prove the taking. This is a serious accusation. However, it seems to us that the amount is so small that it would not be advisable to bring action. The costs of recovering would be as great as the amount you would get.

We understand from your letter that you are renting his store, and paying him rent, and that you desire to hold the over-payment out of the rent. There is a rule that rent may be distrained for when due and in arrears, and the debt cannot be off-set so as to prevent distress. Therefore, it would not be advisable for you to do so.

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Triple Curled Parsley, dwarf dark green. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.

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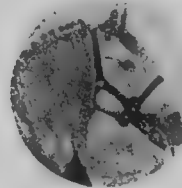
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What Is Auto-Intoxication— And How to Prevent It

By C. G. Percival, M.D.

Perhaps the best definition I have ever noted of Auto-Intoxication is "Self-Intoxication, or poisoning by compounds produced internally by oneself."

This definition is clearly intelligible because it puts Auto-Intoxication exactly where it belongs; takes it away from the obscure and easily misunderstood, and brings it into the light as an enervating, virulent, poisonous ailment.

It is probably the most insidious of all complaints, because its first indications are that we feel a little below par, sluggish, dispirited, etc., and we are apt to delude ourselves that it may be the weather, a little overwork or the need for a rest—

But once let it get a good hold through non-attention to the real cause and a nervous condition is apt to develop, which it will take months to correct. Not alone that, but Auto-Intoxication so weakens the foundation of the entire system to resist disease that if any is prevalent at the time or if any organ of the body is below par a more or less serious derangement is sure to follow—

The ailments which have been commonly, almost habitually, traced to Auto-Intoxication are: Languor, Headache, Insomnia, Bilioussness, Melancholia, Nervous Prostration, Digestive Troubles, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disturbance, Liver Troubles.

There are several conditions which may produce Auto-Intoxication, but by far the most common and prevalent one is the accumulation of waste in the colon, caused by insufficient exercise, improper food or more food than nature can take care of under our present mode of living.

I wonder if you realize how prevalent this most common cause of Auto-Intoxication really is—the clearest proof of it is that one would be entirely safe in stating that there are more drugs consumed in an effort to correct this complaint than for all other human ills combined—it is indeed universal, and if it were once conquered, in the words of the famous medical scientist, Professor Eli Metchnikoff, "the length of our lives would be nearly doubled."

He has specifically stated that if our colons were removed in early infancy we would in all probability live to the age of 150 years.

That is because the waste which accumulates in the colon is extremely poisonous, and the blood, as it flows through the walls of the colon, absorbs these poisons until it is permeated with them. Have you ever, when bilious, experienced a tingling sensation apparent even above the dormant sensation which biliousness creates? I have, and that is Auto-Intoxication way above the danger point.

Now, if laxative drugs were thorough in removing this waste, there could be no arraignment against them—

But they are at best only partially effective and temporary in their results, and if persisted in soon cease to be effective at

all. Their effect is, at best, the forcing of the system to throw off a noxious element, and they therefore "jolt" nature instead of assisting her.

There is, however, a method of eliminating this waste, which has been perfected recently after many years of practice and study, which might be aptly termed a nature remedy. This is the cleansing of the colon its entire length, at reasonable periods, by means of an internal bath, in which simple warm water and a harmless antiseptic are used.

This system already has over half a million enthusiastic users and advocates, who have found it the one effective and harmless preventative of Auto-Intoxication, and a resulting means of consistently keeping them clear in brain, bright in spirit, enthusiastic in their work and most capable in its performance.

The one great merit about this method, aside from the fact that it is so effectual, is that no one can quarrel with it, because it is so simple and natural. It is, as it is called, nothing but a bath, scientifically applied. All physicians have for years commonly recommended old-fashioned internal Baths, and the only distinction between them is that the newer method is infinitely more thorough, wherefore it would seem that one could hardly fail to recommend it without stultifying himself, could he?

As a matter of fact, I know that many of the most enlightened and successful specialists are constantly prescribing it to their patients.

The physician who has been responsible for this perfected method of Internal Bathing was himself an invalid twenty-five years ago. Medicine had failed and he tried the old-fashioned Internal Bath. It benefited him, but was only partially effective. Encouraged by this progress, however, he improved the manner of administering it, and as this improved so did his health.

Hence, for twenty-five years he has made this his life's study and practice until today this long experience is represented in the "J. B. L. Cascade." During all these years of specializing, as may be readily appreciated, most interesting and valuable knowledge was gleaned, and this practical knowledge is all summed up in a most interesting way, and will be sent to you on request, without cost or other obligations, if you will simply address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 386, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

The inclination of this age is to keep as far away from medicine as possible, and still keep healthy and capable. Physicians agree that 95 per cent. of human ailments is caused by Auto-Intoxication.

These two facts should be sufficient to incline everyone to at least write for this little book and read what it has to say on the subject.—Advertisement.

The Farmers' Platform

The following platform was drafted and published by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 1916. It was endorsed by The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta at their annual conventions in January, 1917, and by the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in February, 1917. It will now be a subject for discussion in the local associations and the central offices of each association have been instructed to give effect to the platform as they may find it most advisable.

The Customs Tariff

Whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe, and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions, we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada thru gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its objects a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland and by so doing not only strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the life and death struggle in which she is now engaged, but at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

And whereas the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada, both urban and rural, have been shamefully exploited thru the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is almost stagnant thruout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy caused by the protective tariff so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality;

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of bringing about these much needed reforms and at the same time reducing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

- 1—By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one half the rates charged under the general tariff and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in Five years.
- 2—That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.
- 3—That all food stuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.
- 4—That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.
- 5—That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.
- 6—That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Taxation For Revenue

As these tariff reductions will very considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

- 1—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.
- 2—By a sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 a year.
- 3—By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.
- 4—By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations over ten per cent.

Other Necessary Reforms

The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada:—

- 1—The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.
- 2—That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.
- 3—Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.
- 4—Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.
- 5—The abolition of the patronage system.
- 6—Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.
- 7—That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the federal franchise.

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Notes on Farmers' Platform

Explaining the Planks that have been Adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture

1—The introduction to the Farmers' Platform points out the handicaps and dangers which accompany the protective tariff and shows the outstanding advantages of free trade. Great Britain has shown greater financial strength during the war than any of the warring countries, due very largely to her free trade policy. The Farmers' Platform asks that Great Britain be assisted by allowing British imports to enter Canada at one half the tariff duties charged to other countries. It further asks that the remaining tariff on British imports be reduced so that there will be complete free trade between Canada and Great Britain in five years. If the Parliament of Canada accepts this plank in the Platform, it will reduce the cost of living by lowering the prices on a very large range of materials manufactured in Great Britain and imported into Canada, such as woollens, cottons, gloves, and a score of other important articles.

2—The Farmers' Platform also asks that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which still remains on the Statute Books of the United States, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada. This agreement would give free entry to the United States for Canadian grain and reduce the tariff on farm machinery and all kinds of natural products.

Free Foodstuff

3—The next plank in the Platform asks that all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity agreement, be placed on the free list. This provision would lower the cost of living in Canada by enabling the consumers to buy their food wherever they could get it cheapest. It would also prevent canning combines and other food combines from enhancing the prices of these articles of consumption.

4—In this plank the farmers demand that they get their implements and farm machinery and other necessary articles in farm production duty free. Western farmers sell their products in the world's market in open competition with the farmers of every other country in the world. The cost of production in Canada is higher than in these other countries, because machinery and implements cost more, labor is higher, clothing is dearer, interest rates are higher and there are other handicaps. By placing farm machinery on the free list, the cost to the farmer would be reduced from 15 to 25 per cent., and he could consequently produce his grain and livestock more cheaply.

5—This plank asks that the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced. No lengthy explanation is required on this plank. The cost of nearly everything that everyone buys in Canada is increased by the tariff. The tariff is made for the purpose of increasing the cost of all these articles. They never can be made cheaper until the tariff is reduced or removed.

6—There will be no objection to this plank, as it only asks that Great Britain shall be given all tariff concessions and advantages which may be given to any other country.

Taxation for Revenue

The organized farmers realize that the tariff reductions demanded will reduce the revenue which now goes to the public treasury from this source. They have always declared their willingness to pay their full share of taxation for carrying on the public business of the country. They want those taxes to be levied directly so that they will know how much they are paying and how much of it goes to the public treasury. In order to provide the revenue necessary, they have approved of direct taxation to be imposed by four different methods.

Land Value Taxation

1—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources. This method would necessitate a valuation of the land and natural resources of Canada, apart entirely

from the improvements. This would easily be available in the four western provinces, where there is now no tax on improvements but only on the land. In Eastern Canada farmers are taxed on all their improvements as well as on their land, and it would necessitate a change in the system of assessment in the East. Some farmers feel that this would impose a heavier tax on them than they are now paying, because of the large area of farm land in Canada. This is a mistaken idea, as this tax would be imposed upon land according to its value and not according to its area. For instance, the assessed value of the land in and around the city of Winnipeg is almost equal to the assessed value of all the farm land under cultivation in the whole province of Manitoba. One acre of land in the heart of the city of Winnipeg is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, which would equal the value of 50,000 acres of farm land at \$40 per acre. This tax would be applied upon all land both in the cities and on farm land, and is one of the most equitable taxes that can be imposed. Other natural resources which would be taxed under this system would include railway franchises, harbor privileges, mining lands, timber lands and such natural resources of all kinds. These natural resources were provided by the Creator for the use of all mankind, and it is only fair and just that every person who uses these natural resources should contribute to the public treasury in proportion to the privileges which they enjoy. This is the system which is advocated by the organized farmers. It will provide an endless amount of revenue with the least possible cost of collection and be fairest to all.

Income Tax

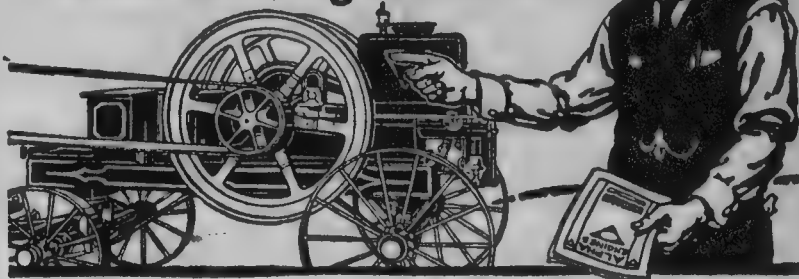
2—The second system which the organized farmers advocate for raising revenue is by a graduated income tax. In the platform it is stated that the tax should begin on incomes of \$4,000. In most countries the income tax begins on smaller incomes. The figure of \$4,000 was not fixed arbitrarily by the organized farmers. They want the income tax principle recognized and adopted, and undoubtedly the majority would be willing to see it begin on incomes much less than \$4,000 per year. There are in Canada a considerable number of people with enormous incomes who are not paying anything like their fair share of the expenses of the country. These people should be made to pay, as they are in the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and every European country. Large fortunes are being built up in Canada and are becoming a grave menace to democratic government. A graduated income tax is one of the best methods of curbing the growth of large fortunes and will also provide much-needed revenue for the public treasury.

3—The third system recommended by the organized farmers is by a graduated inheritance tax upon large estates. This is sometimes known as succession duties or death duties, and is now in force in all the provinces of Canada. There is no uniform system, however, and the tax on large estates is not heavy. If these laws could be made uniform there would still be an opportunity for additional tax to be levied for federal purposes. Very large estates are a danger to the country and are only built up by means of special privileges at the expense of the common people. By taxing them heavily after the death of the owner, no injustice is done to the heirs and there is a tendency to even up the wealth of the nation.

Corporation Tax

4—Fourth and last method of raising public revenue recommended by the organized farmers is a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations over 10 per cent. At present there is a war tax on the profits of corporations. This war tax takes 25 per cent. of all the profits over and above 7 per cent. on

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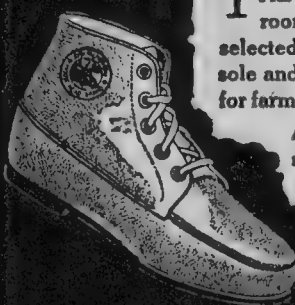
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Combination Auction Sales of Purebred Cattle and Horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations, will be held as follows:

Cattle Sale, March 14th, comprising:

80 SHORTHORN BULLS.	12 ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS.
30 SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS.	10 HOLSTEIN BULLS and 3 HOLSTEIN COWS.
25 HEREFORD BULLS.	3 AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Horse Sale, March 15th, comprising:

10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.	3 SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS
20 CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES.	1 HACKNEY.

Freight on cattle purchased at these sales, \$3.00 per head; horses \$5.00 per head, to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half cash basis, balance December, 1917 and 1918, respectively, at 6 per cent., under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act. For particulars address:

P. F. BREDT, Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, Regina, Sask.

SALE AT SASKATOON announced for March 21st has been CANCELLED owing to lack of entries.

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C. H. Causey, Calgary.	D. M. Morrison, Toxide.	C. H. E. Sweetapple, Wilkie, Sask.
V. T. Christy, Cardston.	W. J. Moon, Vermillion.	C. H. Swall, Edmonton.
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F. A. McCord, Secretary-Treasurer.

the capital stock. This, however, is only a war measure, and, unless renewed, will expire during the present year. The organized farmers believe that large corporations should contribute part of their profits to the public treasury. This same tax, of course, would apply to individuals and partnerships, and is really the endorsement of a principle without development of the details. The principle is that corporations should pay a tax upon their profits. This will not affect the high cost of living, as a very respectable share of the profits will be exempt from taxation. Corporations that have very large profits are earning them from the general public and should therefore contribute to the public treasury.

Social and Economic Reforms

The organized farmers in preparing a national political platform had in mind the interests and welfare of the people of Canada generally. In no part of Canada have political, social and economic questions received greater and more careful study than among the organized farmers of the prairie provinces. They realize very clearly that many reforms must come before we can build a genuine Canadian democracy. The reforms which they have endorsed are as follows:

Railway Nationalization

1.—The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies. Canada is today the only part of the British Empire where these public utilities are still in private hands. State owned and operated railways have long prevailed in Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa. At the outbreak of the war the British government took over all the railways in Great Britain and has since been operating them as public utilities. Germany has owned and operated her railways for a great many years, and on account of this fact had a very decided advantage in the early stages of the war. All the other great nations of Europe and Asia own and operate their railways as public utilities. Canada and the United States are the only two important countries today where private ownership of railways, express and telegraph companies remains. Private ownership of railways in Canada and the United States has been the cause of graft and political corruption to a degree unheard of in any other portion of the earth. The public treasuries have been robbed, the natural resources have been gobbled up by the railway promoters, and politicians have been corrupted without number. Private ownership of railways also causes tremendous waste thru the building of unnecessary roads, the duplication of depots and the unnecessary expense of numerous systems. Government ownership of railways in Canada would eliminate one of the greatest evils in our political life, would save the country millions of money every year and afford an opportunity for the development of the country that private ownership cannot give.

Protect Natural Resources

2.—The organized farmers have also demanded that no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction. The history of Canada shows that the chief natural resources of the country in land, minerals, timber, water powers and public franchises have been squandered. In many cases they have been granted to political favorites and bring practically no return in public revenue. These natural resources belong to the people of Canada as a whole and the organized farmers believe that they should not be sold to any private individual or corporation. They should be put up at public auction and any body be allowed to bid for them. The title should always be held by the crown and leases should be granted for perhaps twenty years, after which they could be put up at auction again, under such terms as would protect the occupant and at the same time protect the general public and bring a fair revenue to the public treasury. This system has already been adopted to some extent in the province of Quebec.

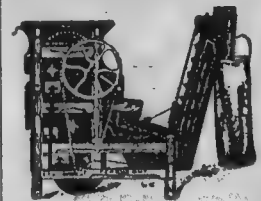


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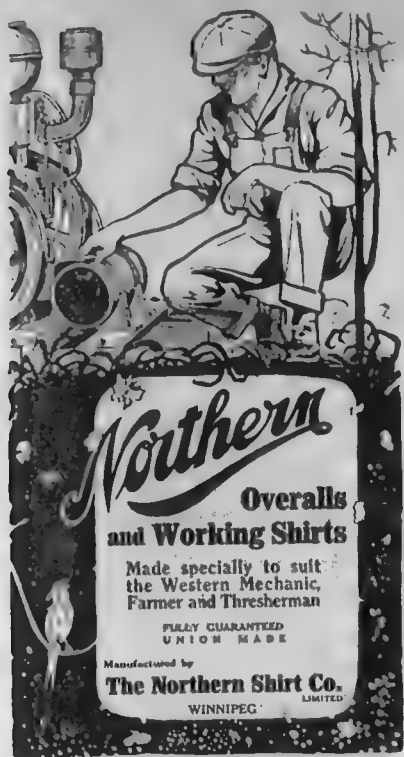
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Advertisement on Page 41



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Direct Legislation

The organized farmers have endorsed Direct Legislation, including Initiative, Referendum and the Right of Recall. In endorsing this plank the organized farmers are not demanding that it be given effect to in the federal field immediately. They want Direct Legislation provincially first. The highest court in Manitoba has declared Direct Legislation to be unconstitutional and contrary to the British North America Act. In endorsing this principle the organized farmers want the Dominion parliament to secure from Great Britain the necessary amendments to the British North America Act which will permit the provinces to enact Direct Legislation within their own borders. As soon as Direct Legislation is effective in the provinces, the next step will be to secure it in federal legislation.

4—The organized farmers in the interests of public morality demand publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections. During each political campaign in Canada there is an immense amount of money expended; evidences of it may be seen in all directions. Yet no one is supposed to know where the money comes from and there is no explanation of how it is spent. It is well known, however, that the railway corporations, the protected manufacturers and other big interests contribute lavishly to the campaign funds of both political parties. This is a very fruitful source of dishonesty and corruption in our public life. The organized farmers have demanded that full publicity be given to all these contributions, so that the public may see who is financing the political campaigns and be in a better position to judge the merits of the respective candidates.

Abolition of Patronage

5—The patronage system is a great evil in Canada and the organized farmers have demanded that it be abolished. Under the patronage system both the Dominion and provincial government, in varying degrees, have given government work to their political friends without regard to the cost or the efficiency of the work. Every time a government changes, a great part of the government employees are discharged and replaced by political friends of the government. Government printing and government contracting of all kinds is withdrawn from political enemies and given to political friends, and they are nearly always allowed to charge more than the fair market value for the work they do. The government of Canada employs a tremendous amount of labor and expends an enormous amount of money in public work. If the patronage system was eliminated, this work could all be done more cheaply and more efficiently. It would also eliminate a great deal of the graft and corruption which is now a part of the patronage system. Contractors getting government jobs as a rule are expected and do contribute to the campaign funds of the party in power. The abolition of the patronage system and the transaction of public business on a business basis would help immensely to clean up public life in Canada.

6—Another plank in the Farmers' Platform is that full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation—including the manufacture, import and export—be granted to the provinces. At the present time nearly all the provinces of Canada have declared for the abolition of the liquor traffic. For instance, Saskatchewan has closed up all the bars and the government liquor stores, but none of the provinces have power to prohibit the manufacture, export and import of liquor. Any person in Saskatchewan may manufacture liquor and ship it to Manitoba or Alberta. Similarly any person in Saskatchewan who wants liquor for his own use, may buy it in Alberta or Manitoba and have it shipped in. The organized farmers ask that the provinces be given full power to stop the liquor traffic completely within their own borders. This is a fair and reasonable proposition and the Dominion Parliament has full power to enact such legislation.

Votes for Women

7—Finally the organized farmers ask that where women are given the fran-

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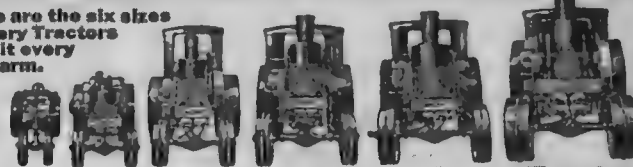
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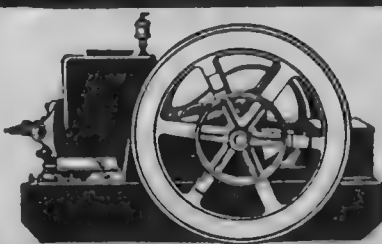
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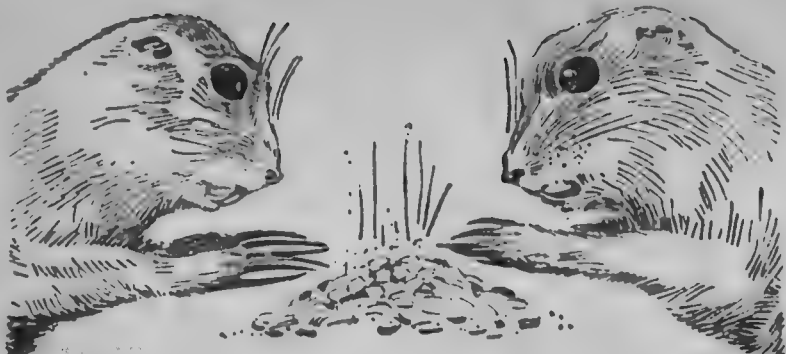
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chise in any province they also have the franchise in federal elections. This is the same principle that has prevailed in the United States for many years. It does not affect Dominion affairs in any way. The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have extended the franchise to women, but they can only vote on provincial matters, unless it may be that Manitoba and British Columbia women should have the federal vote thru a technicality. The organized farmers want to give the women the same rights to vote as are now enjoyed by men. If the federal parliament will grant this right, women will then be able to vote at Dominion elections. It will not affect the number of members to be elected from each province, but will make such members truly representative, whereas now they only represent the men.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

Formerly Director of Bureau of Social Research

Why do young people leave the country? Perhaps the following notes on social conditions in various districts may suggest an answer. "No school yet, no church, no hotel, no nothing! Everybody too busy getting a start and scratching for a living. . . . Perhaps your organization may be the means of getting us started." A teacher writes: "The people are apparently satisfied to go along with little community life; they seem to have no other interest than wheat, hogs and horses. . . . I am deeply interested in this work, but have not the ability to lead." Another teacher: "A five-year old community wrapped up in its own material advancement. . . . a fig for things educational, or social, or cultural, or aesthetic just now." The conditions in many of the older Canadian districts are summed up in one terse report: "materially prosperous; socially little progress."

There are comparatively few social opportunities in the open country. The social life centres largely around the various churches and church organizations. Community events are usually limited to an annual concert or Christmas entertainment provided by the school and an annual picnic arranged by the Grain Growers. Club rooms are unknown, and home entertainment, except of the most casual type, is not common.

The nearest "town" affords the very few social opportunities open to the farmer's family. The men have informal conversations as they meet on the streets, in the hotel, at the livery barn, the post office or an occasional farm sale. The women, who only occasionally get to town, have few opportunities of meeting neighbors, except at church or at an occasional social. In remote districts the effect of isolation is serious and, doubtless, responsible for the large numbers of insane among the wives of homesteaders. Rest rooms are gradually being introduced, but are as yet exceptional. Occasionally a local store or a hotel sets aside a room but the most successful rest rooms are those provided by one of the women's organizations.

The boys in their "teens" have generally no meeting place other than the streets, the pool room or the Chinese laundries. A few districts have Boy Scouts, and one a Farm Boys' Camp. The young girls have no meeting place and few athletic organizations or societies or clubs.

In Manitoba

In 135 English speaking school districts in Manitoba there is more or less provision for church life, medical attendance, social advantages and business organization. In 180 other predominantly Canadian school districts which had from nine to sixty-five families, none had resident doctors, trained nurses or ministers. The distance to the nearest doctor was from four to twenty-one miles; 75 per cent.; four to ten miles; 20 per cent.; ten to fifteen miles and about 5 per cent. from fifteen to twenty miles. Almost without exception these districts have no social or business organizations tho some mention the fact that residents belong to near-by branches of the Grain Grow-

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wers' Association. About 80 per cent. are without these. A few have baseball or other athletic clubs.

In the "mixed districts" a variety of societies are found—Royal Templars, Checker Clubs, Literary Society, L' Avenir, Glee Club, Amusement Society, Dancing Club, St. Jean Baptiste, Ruthenian Educational Society, Etc. Since the war various patriotic organizations have not only raised funds but have drawn together different classes and otherwise performed a valuable social function in the community.

In 33 predominantly Slavic districts, 24 have no business or social or athletic organizations. The majority have no annual events whatever. Among the foreign societies are the following: Ivan Franko Reading Room, Shevchenko Society, Postup, Czarnia Prosvity, Russian Library, Ruthenian National Library, Educational Society Prosvity and Temena Txarsa.

Needs in Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan 60 per cent. of the school districts report social or fraternal organizations. Of 348 districts in which the people are almost entirely of British origin, 135 have Grain Growers' Associations and in some cases also a Co-operative Association, Livestock Association, Agricultural Society, etc. In 75 districts the people seek their social life in adjoining towns. In the remaining 138 districts there are no business or social organizations of any kind. In the 348 districts only some 50 have organizations such as Red Cross, Patriotic Club, Home-makers Club or Women Grain Growers' Association, open to all women; 223 districts have nothing whatever for the women; 215 districts have no athletic associations or sports of any kind and 116 no annual events. All of these districts are at least six miles from a doctor; most of them over ten miles; some as far as 25 miles.

In 25 per cent. of the districts over one-quarter, and in a few cases one-half, of the farms are occupied by bachelors. In 107 districts where there are unusually large numbers of bachelors, one-third are either entirely or predominantly American. Frequently it is remarked that the Americans do not intend to stay here permanently. These districts seem to be progressive and maintain social activities and meetings of all kinds.

65 per cent. of the mixed and foreign districts have Grain Growers' Associations or other business organizations; 15 per cent. join with other districts or nearby towns; 20 per cent. have no business organizations. 60 per cent. of the districts have social, fraternal, or national organizations; 85 per cent. have no women's organizations, tho in a few cases the women may be admitted to the national or fraternal organizations. 45 per cent. of these districts have no athletic clubs or annual events of any kind. In many districts it is noted that the British men who are single have enlisted.

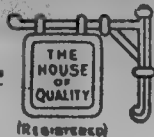
Social Value of G.G.A.

Under these circumstances the development of the farmers' and women's movements has meant much to many districts, tho so far these organizations are seldom found in non-English speaking districts. Confessedly a class movement the Farmers' Associations have bound together, thru their economic interests, the majority of the farm men and women in the districts in which they are organized. Further, they are training the people in co-operative methods and leading them in the consideration of questions of public interest. Thus their social and educational value is very great. From the point of view of the community at large it should be noted that they usually make more definite the line between the town people and the farmer. The government-fostered Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, Home Makers Clubs of Saskatchewan and Women Institutes of Alberta frequently bring together town and country women. A satisfactory relationship between these societies and the women's sections of the farmers' organizations has not yet been worked out.

Recognized Needs

It would take a long time to enumerate the recognized social needs—A warm,

Continued on Page 38



Last Year at this time we advised you that Fur Prices would be higher this Year. History has borne out our statement. Our 1917

Annual Fur Sale

Prompts us to repeat the warning that next Year's Prices will be 50% to 60% higher owing to recent advances in the price of Raw Skins. This will be the last warning announcement of the Savings you may effect in this Great Selling Event showing

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Such large sales in face of vigorous efforts of a half dozen other fence concerns to get as much of the trade from us by whatever means possible, can only show that where we and our fencing are best known we get the best patronage.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

GEO. O. NICOL, Representative

100 James St. East, Winnipeg

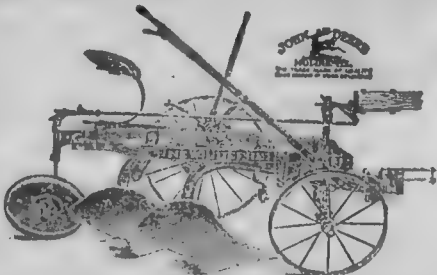
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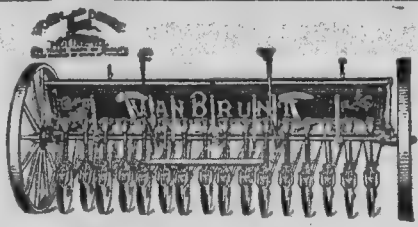
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Then why not buy the **BEST**. You cannot afford to experiment, that's up to the manufacturer. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people will tell you the **Deere Plow** is the **BEST**. Why? Because it has grown up with the country. It's no experiment—it is honest.

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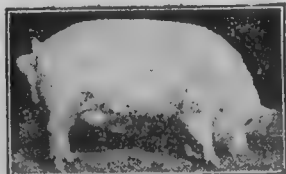
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Mention this Paper

Pure Bred Hogs, Free



Here is a chance for any boy to get a start in raising pure-bred hogs without one cent of cost, and we believe that not only the boys but the grown ups too will be interested in this offer.

The Guide is anxious to encourage the boys on the farm to take an interest in Pure Bred Livestock. A bunch of well bred hogs, when properly taken care of, will bring good returns. No expensive equipment is required to start into the

hog business on a small scale. There is always a demand for pure bred breeding stock, and one litter from a good sow will pay many times for the work and money expended.

The Guide will give away absolutely free an eight weeks old pure bred Sow or Boar. These pure-bred animals will be selected from the very best stock in Western Canada and will be ready for shipment on June 1st. A hog of either sex will be given to anyone who will collect eighteen yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 each, and send the money collected, and the names and addresses of the subscribers, to The Guide office. You can have your choice of the following breeds.

Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey and Poland China

Make Your Reservation—NOW!

Collect your first yearly subscription at once and send it to The Guide office, together with the coupon, filled in plainly with your name and address. We will then enter your reservation for the prize you have chosen (but reservations positively cannot be made without your first subscription). We will also send you full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required. These need not all be sent in at one time, send them in as you collect them.

Get your reservation and first subscription in at once and make an early start towards securing one of these pure bred hogs. Remember every hog is of the very best breeding and a pedigree will be furnished with each animal.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.
I would like to earn one of your pure bred hogs, and am sending you herewith my first subscription and \$1.50 to apply on same. Please send me full instructions and materials for taking the other subscriptions required.

Name

Post Office

Province

Sow or Boar

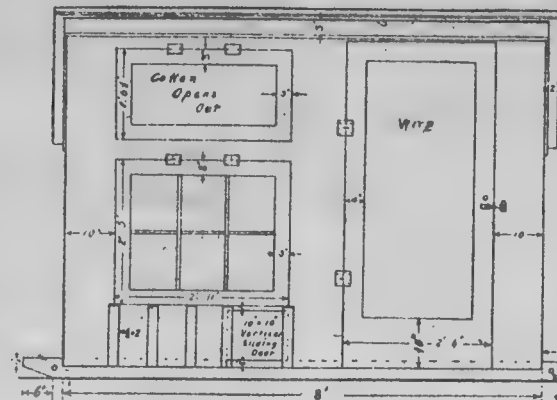
Berkshire Poland China

Yorkshire Duroc Jersey

Make a cross in the space above to describe the sex and breed which you have chosen.

The Grain Growers' Guide March 7, 1917

A Portable Colony House

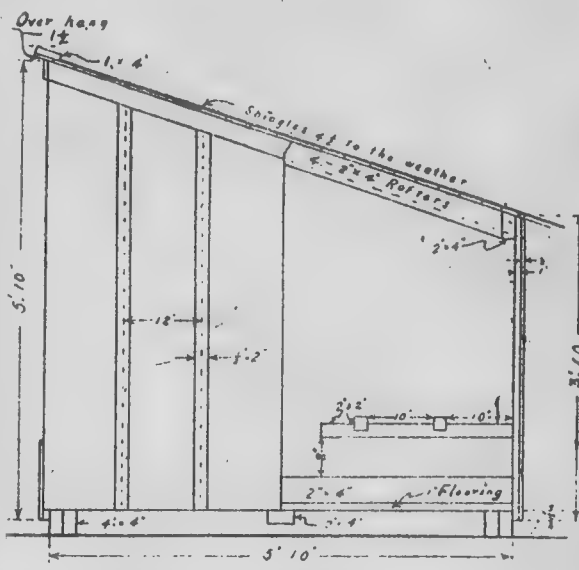


The two illustrations of this page show one type of Colony House. Such is mostly used while handling poultry in the summer time and it would practically only be suitable for that season in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This house is on runners so that it can be drawn about anywhere by a team of horses. A portable type of Colony House has many advantages especially for young stock during the summer and fall. A great deal of feed that is ordinary wasted thru the fields can be saved in this way. The house may be drawn into a grain field after the crop has been harvested, and can be moved about from one field to another. In this way the poultry is always kept on clean ground and more insects can be picked up than would be possible when kept around the farm buildings. Some years especially when the grass hoppers are abundant, poultry put out on the

field in this manner will pick up their living, and a good one at that. Pullets and hens can easily be kept separated while using a Colony House.

Such a poultry house is very cheap and easily built. It is 8 ft. long, 5 ft. 10 in. wide, 5 ft. 10 in. high at the front and 3 ft. 10 in. high at the back. This gives a slope of 2 ft. to the roof. While the illustration shows the shingles $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather, this distance might have been extended. With a floor this house is fairly proof against rodents and other troublesome pests. The centre door in the

front can be made of cotton in the summer time. The whole affair is very cheap and easily built and will be a very valuable addition to the poultry plant of any farm, particularly for the rearing of chickens and young stock.



Buying Eggs Loss Off

Continued from Page 17

has enabled them to pay a premium for quality. The old system of paying "one price" is ultimately doomed, for instead of furnishing an inducement for the producer to adopt careful and businesslike methods it simply did the opposite by placing a premium on carelessness and inefficiency.

Trade With Great Britain

Canada's exports to the mother country have increased marvellously since 1913, when shipments aggregating 147,150 dozens were made. During the past year our shipments to Great Britain reached the grand total of 12,091,620 dozens, showing an increase over 1913 of 11,944,470 dozens. Great as our exports have been we were not nearly able to supply the demand. In fact quite a considerable proportion of the eggs exported last year were U.S. eggs which were re-packed in Canada. The Eastern dealers were able to do this owing to the fact that Canadian eggs have commanded quite a premium on the export market. This procedure would not have been necessary had our home production been adequate to meet the demands of the export trade.

We have, therefore, a great opportunity to build up and retain an excellent export connection. Canadian goods of all kinds are being well received. It should be the aim of producers to enlarge their flocks and adopt the best possible methods to secure an increase in production. This increase, however, should not come at the expense of vigor and vitality, especially this season. There is one point, however, which must not be overlooked; it is that of quality. Volume alone will not enable us to retain our hold upon the English or any other market. Our eggs must

establish a reputation for superior quality. The average quality of the eggs marketed in Western Canada is far from being what it ought to be. It has been estimated that on the Winnipeg receipts alone, the loss in the 1916 shipments, due to the presence of bad and shrunken eggs, exceeded \$1,000. This is a most conservative estimate. Frequently five cents a dozen is dropped thru loss in quality as a result of shrinkage. On the 190,000 cases received in Winnipeg last year such a loss would mean \$285,000. Such serves to show how far we are from attaining perfection in the handling of this commodity. Loss-off buying will help to eliminate much of this waste. It will furnish the much-needed discriminating market and this discrimination will make it worth while for the producer and country storekeeper to give the eggs proper attention. The practice of holding back shipments for higher markets, without providing proper cold storage facilities will be discouraged and the quality of Canadian eggs ought to be on a par, before long, with those of European countries which are now selling at higher prices on the British market.

It is to be hoped that the farmers and country merchants will give "loss-off" buying their whole-hearted support. Farmers should candle their eggs before bringing them to market and should encourage their local merchants to do likewise. The merchant who is making an honest endeavor to improve the quality of the eggs marketed should be encouraged. The out-of-date, inefficient trader who continues to pay the same flat price for all kinds of eggs is one who has not the best interests of the community at heart.

Helping the Rural School

Continued from Page 8

she does her work more faithfully than we, as mothers, with greater opportunities, do ours.

OPPOSED TO AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

Dear Editor:—I have read with much interest the many letters that have appeared in The Guide on the question of education in the rural schools and have often thought I would like to tell my views, but having had only an elementary education, was afraid I could not express myself rightly and might be misunderstood. There are many good points in the letters that appear in the issue of Jan. 10, tho I differ from several opinions expressed.

I do not approve of the idea, which so many have, of teaching agriculture for these reasons: Most rural schools are open for only eight months, also they are set in the midst of a widely scattered and thinly populated district and, owing to weather conditions and other causes, it is almost safe to say that the children do not put in more than six months. That time is all too short for the teaching of such necessary subjects as reading, writing and arithmetic and the numerous other subjects considered necessary to a child's education. If a smattering of the science of agriculture is to be added to these the poor child's brain will be in a hopeless muddle and he or she will not know any one thing well. Also, to know the theory thoroughly, in order to teach it correctly, the teacher must rob the time she requires to learn this subject from her other studies. As it is, in my opinion, the teachers we are supplied with are all too poorly trained. It may have been my misfortune, but I have met several teachers who could not even spell correctly and have seen letters written by teachers supposed to be qualified, which were very poor specimens of composition and grammar.

Mrs. Armstrong hits the right nail on the head in her suggestion that the Education department should take the matter in hand. Many of her remarks re school board trustees are only too true. In some school districts, tho not in all, there are many who are interested in educational matters, but what can they do? Often they are accused of interfering with the teachers' work and many teachers look upon them as enemies and regard them with aversion.

I would like to see older teachers, or at least girls with more experience than we have had for the past few years.

I may be wrong, but I understand that after leaving high school a girl is only required to attend Normal four months, and if she succeeds in passing an examination at the end of that time she is considered an efficient teacher.

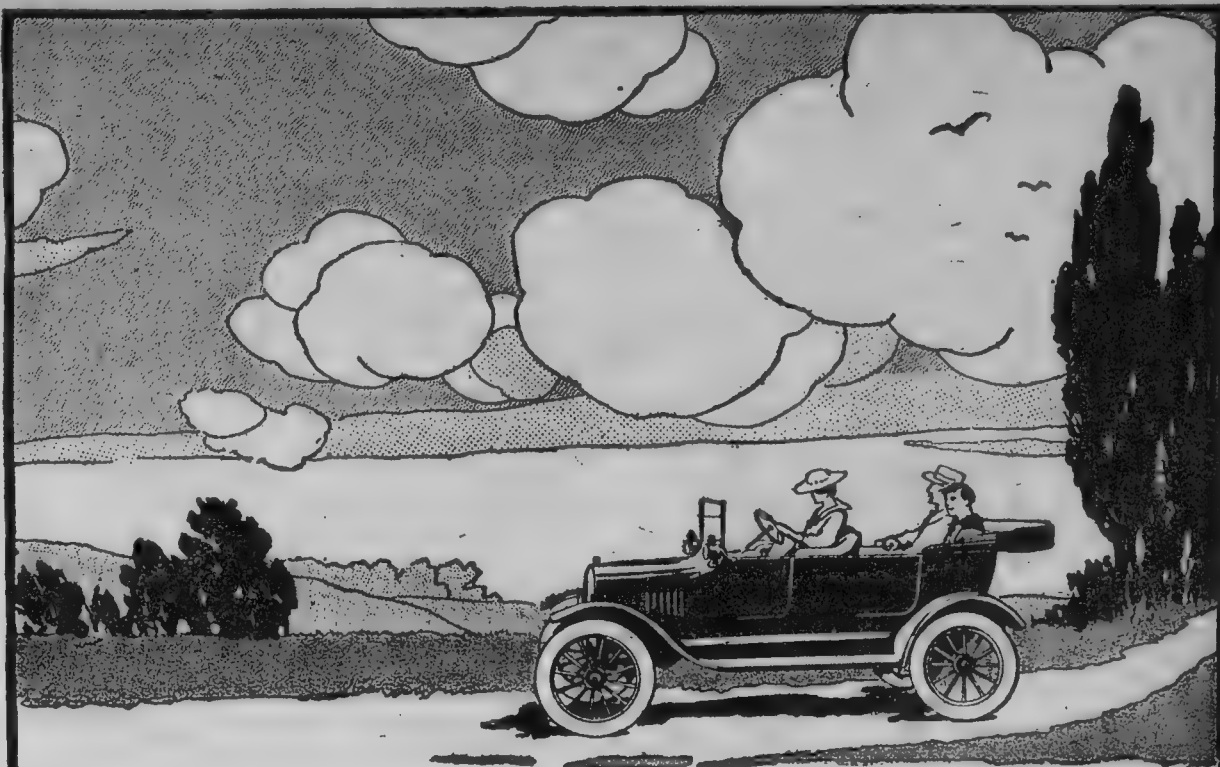
We know that it is almost impossible to learn all the necessary branches of subjects that are required, within such a short period; at least they must be crammed and worked at high pitch and what follows such a course? Forgetfulness of much of what after all was only surface knowledge.

If the teacher's heart is not in her work she does not trouble to keep up, much less add to, her store of knowledge.

Many of these girls are irresponsible. We could not expect otherwise at eighteen or nineteen years of age. Often they are influenced by the people with whom they come in contact and that influence is not always for good. Sometimes the trustees are not over anxious about the welfare of the scholars or they leave too much entirely in the teachers' hands, with the result that if the teacher should be a thoughtless, giddy girl, or one whose only interest is to see her cheques are paid when due, there is not much progress made in the children's studies.

So I say what we need most in our rural schools are, thoroughly efficient teachers and those of a staid character. It is also necessary to make the studies interesting, so that the children will enjoy their school life rather than dislike, as so many do, going to school.

Many people are careless in the matter of sending their children to school and I think on that account compulsory education is necessary in order to enable the trustees to demand a regular attendance. In this respect I know the trustees of some schools have much op-



Good-bye to Dull Days

Touring advantages with a Ford car lift farm life out of the rut of hard work. Good-bye to dull days if you have a Ford on the farm. The stay-at-home family craves the pleasures of town life—the jolly parties, the entertainments, the lectures, shopping in town—the change that's better than a rest.

Away, five, ten, fifteen miles in the evening! Back before 10 o'clock, up early and fresh for work next day with a new enthusiasm that livens up everybody. Nothing can take the place of the automobile on the farm for healthy, wholesome, invigorating enjoyment.

Thousands of farmers in Canada use Ford cars with satisfaction. Donald Murray, Kennedy, Sask., says:—"A Ford is a necessity on every farm. I would not be without one as long as I have money to buy one."

But there are other reasons than recreation for adopting the Ford. It takes its place in the day's work. It is your strongest help and time-saver for emergency trips to town. It cuts the cost of running and repairs to the minimum. You can use it profitably and enjoy it constantly. Buy one now.

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BOTH FOR \$14.50 Freight and Duty PAID

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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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With absolute Safety of your Investment

LAST year the Western Homes Limited earned 12% on its employed capital. 7% dividends were paid the shareholders and 5% was placed to reserve account to earn further profits for the shareholders and increase the value of their stock.

The Western Homes Limited, incorporated in 1914, authorized capital \$500,000 divided into 5,000 shares, par value \$100 each, loans money on First Mortgages, discounts Mortgages and Agreements for Sale and builds homes for clients, protecting itself in all cases with absolute security.

The Officers and Directorate are men of proven ability and integrity—men you may know personally.

Over half the shares are subscribed for. Shares selling at par \$100 each on 5 year terms—no interest charged. Profits declared on amount paid in. Not more than 50 shares to one person. At the last Shareholders' meeting it was voted that after this year no Company shares would be sold for less than \$110.

Fullest investigation courted. Write today for particulars, or, if in Winnipeg, call at our offices.

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The Flour that is always good

An Example of Co-operation

During the past six months we have supplied over 100 carloads of Gold Drop Flour to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. On the other hand, during that time we have purchased from them almost an equal number of cars of wheat. An evidence of quality supplied in both cases—also an example of the co-operative spirit.

If you have not tried Gold Drop, ask the nearest G.G.G. Agent about it, or write direct.

The Echo Milling Co., Limited
Gladstone, Man.

NOTICE

Dominion Seed Grain Purchasing Commission

Notice is hereby given that The Dominion Seed Grain Purchasing Commission will not be in the market to purchase grain suitable for seed after March 20th, 1917, unless special announcement is made; and will not accept deliveries at any of the Interior Government Elevators after that date. This notice applies to all grains.

March 1st, 1917.

(Sgd.) A. E. WILSON,

Commissioner and Chief Agent.

position from parents and guardians of the children and it tends to dishearten a man who feels the need of a good education for the rising generation.

I would say give the child a thorough elementary education in the rural schools until he or she is fourteen years of age, and if that is done then their minds are prepared to imbibe knowledge on advanced subjects. It is the ground work of all branches of knowledge, and the more perfect children are in elementary subjects the better they will learn all others. At the age of fourteen years a boy or girl has some idea of what occupation they would like best or are best adapted for and if circumstances permit and parents are willing, then they might attend such a school as a technical school, where arts and crafts are taught.

Place such schools or colleges in all our larger towns and make it possible for boys and girls to win scholarships, so that they may enter them. This is a method we had in the Old Country, and some of the brightest men there were scholarship boys.

Above all make our teachers more efficient and extend the time which they spend at Normal to at least one or, possibly, two years and many of our present difficulties will be overcome.

A MOTHER.

The Co-operative Community

Continued from Page 19

bright, cheery meeting place, also comfortable sheds for horses as people must drive."—Literary Society, People's Forum, Dramatic Society, winter recreation, instruction in music, night classes, lectures, shortcourse, library, welfare bulletins and leaflets, etc.

There is needed a hall in the centre of the district which could be used for debates, entertainments, social functions and classes. In connection with it there should be a library and reading room. There should also be a good sized stable and grounds, large enough for foot-ball and base-ball. There might also be a show room where exhibits of the best products of the district might be seen—a miniature Industrial Bureau.

A beginning along these lines is already being made. In a community of 25 Canadian families, 6 German and a large number of American families, a Social Service meeting is held every Sunday in a Community Hall. This consists of music and a sermon read. A very nice park with trees set out and a band-stand in the middle occupies the centre of this village. There is also a very good athletic field and a race track.

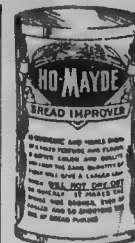
To sum up, social opportunities are not commensurate with material development. Few social organizations are community wide. Possibly we need a new community unit, certainly we need a community point of view, machinery for community organization and above all community leadership. "Soul culture is as important as soil culture," and social resources as financial prosperity.

RELEASING HOMESTEADERS

It is announced from Ottawa that the government has passed an order in council to release homesteaders for farm help. Any person now living on his homestead, which has not been patented, may assist in seeding operations on any other farm and the time so spent will be allowed to count towards the fulfilment of his homestead duties. The privilege is also extended to those now filing on homesteads. It is hoped by this means that many homesteaders who are not prepared to seed on their own farm, will seize the opportunity to earn good wages on other farms, help to increase the production and at the same time be able to fulfil their homestead duties.

MANITOBA FARM LABOR

The Immigration Department of the Manitoba Government is making vigorous efforts to locate farm help, both from the cities and from the United States. Farmers in Manitoba who want help for seeding should communicate at once with Louis Kon, Superintendent of Immigration, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg.



Watch Your Bread Improve

No matter how good your bread has been in the past, try out HoMayde. Your loaves will be larger, lighter and more wholesome.

HoMayde Bread Improver

Will keep your bread fresher longer and give it a more delicious flavor. With it you can make an extra loaf with the same materials. Send 15c for a full size package—sufficient for 100 loaves, or send a 2c stamp for a sample.

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I Make Your Farm Home Sanitary

Farm and Country Houses installed with Plumbing and Sanitary Arrangements on latest principle. Write or phone.

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Liberal Privileges of Repayment

are granted to all borrowers from these institutions. If you require a mortgage loan upon the security of improved farm lands, it will pay you to write one of these Branches or call upon our nearest Agent.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

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(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

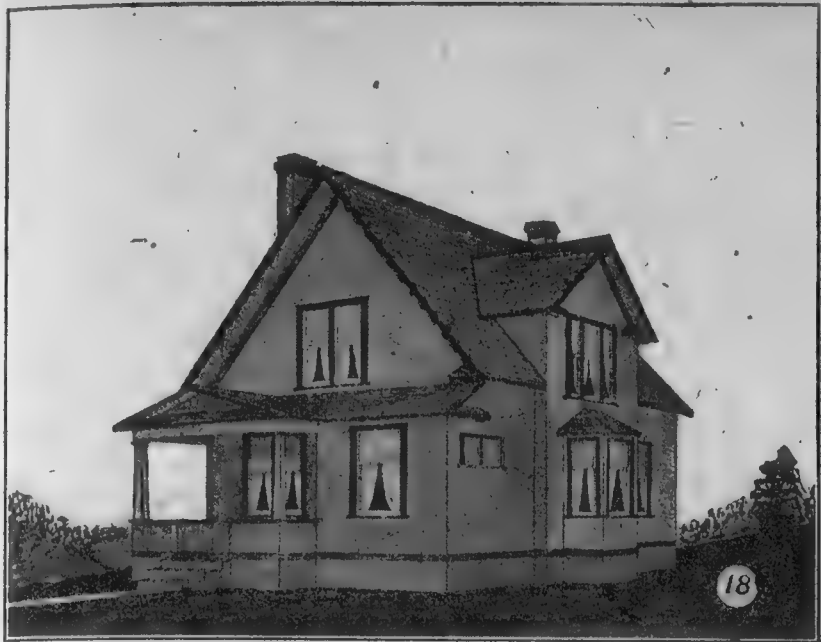
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CAMPBELL & SCHADEK
603 Union Bank Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.



A Warm Stucco Farm House

The stucco house which has won such general popularity in the cities is as yet a comparative stranger in the country. And that is a great pity, for it has several features which should commend it very specially to farmers. The most obvious of these is that it does not require painting, and as it is quite a proposition to bring labor out from town, this is quite an important consideration. The second is that a stucco house is really never seen to such good advantage as when it is isolated from other houses and set in among trees and vines. And last, but not least, the stucco house, when properly constructed, is warmer than a frame building, and when a house has to stand out alone, and unprotected by other buildings, and brave the north and west winds everything that adds to its cold-resisting properties is exceedingly important. So it is reasonable to expect, that year by year the stucco house will grow in favor in rural districts.

Points of Construction

The outside size of this house is 26 x 33 x 18 feet, basement walls are composed of cement concrete, but either brick or field stone can be used if more convenient to obtain. Basement ceiling is 7 feet high, first and second floor ceilings are 8 ft. 6 in. high.

The bill of materials for this house

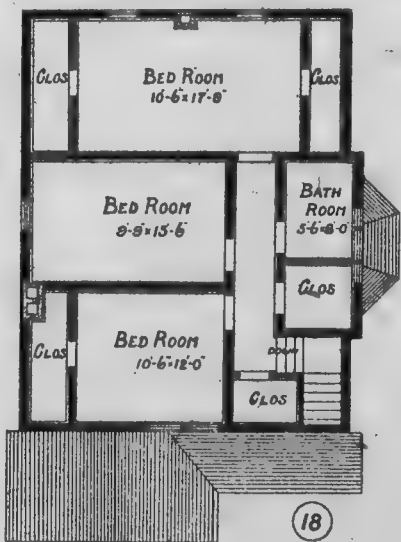
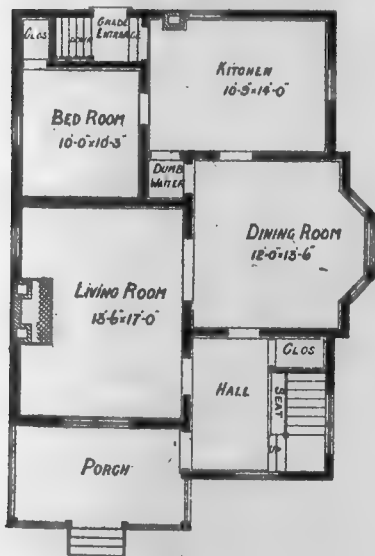
16 in. on the centres to receive lath. Fir lath has been allowed on bill of quantities. The plaster will be two coat work. The first coat either wood fibre or hardwall plaster, the finishing coat to be composed of equal parts of prepared finish and best white lime, and to be trowelled to a perfectly smooth finish. Shiplap has been allowed for first floor downstairs and to be finished with edge grain fir flooring with one-ply of paper between. Edge grain flooring has also been allowed for the veranda. Flat grain flooring for the upstairs.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg. Lumber, house No. 18. 18,271 bd. ft.; 8M lath; 12M shingles; f.o.b. 40c. point \$ 600.00 Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg 200.00 Hardware, paper and nails 98.00 Metal goods 21.00 Paint 35.00 Cement, lime and plaster 150.00

\$1,104.00

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building ma-



provides for 6 x 6 basement posts, 6 x 8 beams, 2 x 6 sills, first and second floor joists 2 x 10, all framing 2 x 4. The main walls are 18 ft. high. Provision has been made to cover outside of building with one-ply shiplap, one-ply heavy paper, 1 x 2 strapping set 16 in. on centres to receive metal lath and finished with cement stucco. Common boards have been allowed to cover the entire roof and finish with one ply tar paper and XXX B.C. Red Cedar Shingles laid 5 in. to the weather. The interior of outside walls is to be covered with one ply shiplap, one-ply impervious sheathing paper and 1 x 2 strapping placed

materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used instead of lumber. Thus, outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish metal siding, cement, brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside wall board or metal siding may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Complete working drawings—as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 18 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



No Dust with "BEAVER BRAND" HARDWOOD FLOORS

That's one of the chief reasons why housewives the country over will tell you that Hardwood Floors have reduced their housework almost by half—and altogether eliminated the semi-annual drudgery of house-cleaning.

House-cleaning time is almost at hand. Take up those old carpets once and for all. Replace them with hardwood floors that do not have to be swept and scrubbed in the old-fashioned way—but merely rubbed over with a dustless mop.

The cost is little. Let us show you, in fact, that "Beaver Brand" Hardwood Floors cost less than very ordinary carpets.

A postal card will bring you detailed particulars and illustrated catalogue. Write for it today.

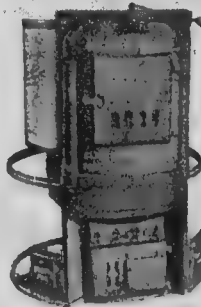
THE SEAMAN KENT CO., LIMITED

1105 Union Trust Building Winnipeg



IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it.—Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

NOT A CHILL LEFT IN YOUR HOUSE



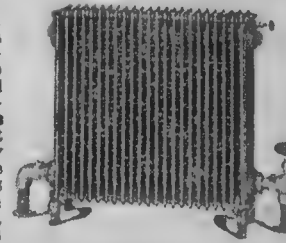
The coldest room in your house can be made into a play room for the kiddies if you have installed the famous

"Hecla" Warm Air Furnace

It generates a warm, cosy heat that permeates every corner, and literally "chases the chills." The "Hecla" is far more than an ordinary furnace, yet costs no more to install. For instance, its Steel-Ribbed Fire Box by allowing more radiating surface, which sends more heat to your rooms instead of up the chimney, Will Actually Save One Ton of Coal out of Every Seven. Gases and smoke cannot leak to the rooms because of Patent Fused Joints which prevent them. Moist heat is evenly distributed to All rooms by the special Circular Water Pan. Good coals are not shaken down with the ashes because of the individual Grates. These and many more advantages are fully described in an interesting booklet, "Comfort and Health." Write for it Today. A "Hecla" Furnace in your house would make winter nights a joy.

Imperial Hot Water Boiler and Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiation

Imperial Boilers are conceded to be the most satisfactory boilers on the market today, and are positively guaranteed as to material and workmanship. Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators pressed from a special rust-resisting steel have the following advantages: Free Waterways, allowing water to circulate without interference from twists and



nipples of cast radiators; use Two-thirds less water than cast radiation; occupy less than half the space; weigh less than half; have even thickness of walls, which eliminates strain and distributes heat evenly; cost less to team, handle and pay freight charges on; can be installed on walls if required. It is unnecessary to have running water to have this system installed, for, once an Imperial Boiler is filled, the addition of a pail of water at long intervals will keep it running.

Write for interesting information NOW.

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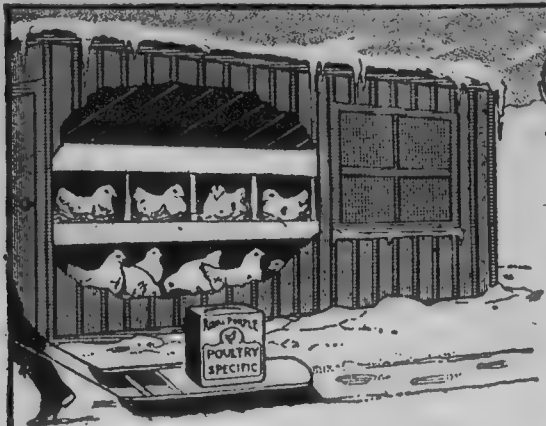
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Check off System you are most interested in, all in and mail this coupon Today.

Clare Brothers Western Limited, Dept. E., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Please send me booklets describing the "HECLA" WARM AIR FURNACE, or the IMPERIAL HOT WATER BOILER and HYDROTHERMIC (Steel) RADIATION.

Name Address



On the Job Laying Though Snowed In

Under the most severe weather conditions, you will get plenty of eggs if your hens are properly housed and fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific as directed.

Jno. Cutting, Ospringe, Ont., writes as follows:

"Dear Sir,—Kindly send me your free booklet on Stock and Poultry. I have used your Poultry Specific all winter, and I would not want to be without it. For fattening chickens, and making hens lay it can't be beaten. I have also used the Stock Specific, and find it as represented."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

In summer, fowl get grain, herbs, grass and insects, which are Nature's assistants for producing eggs. In the winter and spring, fowl get practically the same grain, but must have a substitute for the herbs, insects. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, manufactured from Roots, Herbs, Minerals, etc., is a most perfect substitute, increases the egg production at once, and makes the hens lay as well in winter as summer—keeps the fowl active, vigorous and healthy—prevents chicken cholera and kindred diseases.

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins. We also manufacture Lice Killer, 25 and 50c. packages; Rouse Cure, 25c.; Disinfectant, 25c., 50c., \$1 sizes.

Secure these products from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

FREE BOOK

Write for FREE 50-page booklet describing all common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build hen-houses and how to raise calves without milk.

Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

Royal Purple will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 lbs. a day if used according to directions. Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., states:

"I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P., Brownville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

Royal Purple Stock Specific

The great farm animal conditioner and fattener is used in almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or continually without showing bad after-effects. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion to such an extent as to produce the very best results, and obtain the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Komoka, states:

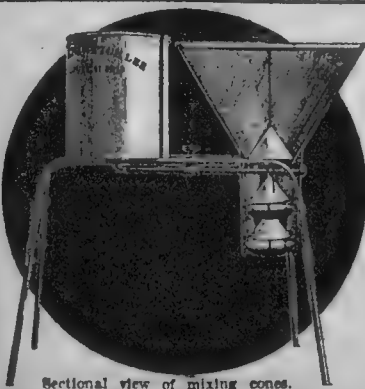
"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 196 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 150 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and large \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. Secure our products from our dealer in your town. Write for free booklet on how to treat all common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to build hen houses and how to raise calves without milk.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd.
London - Canada



If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers



Buy a "Fox"

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the market.

Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.
Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized Iron for Formalin, \$15.00
Freight paid to your town.

For further particulars write to

W. J. Bell

215 Hammond Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask.

Poultry Industry at Present

Continued from Page 7

what kind of stuff will they be to market next fall? Now is the time to secure strong, vigorous breeding males. Mate only 12 or 15 of the very best layers and the strongest and most vigorous hens or pullets with one strong male. On most farms this number of hens will supply enough eggs for hatching. If not get two cockerels and mate with 25 or 30 hens and use their eggs. Separate them from the rest of the flock.

If you think all your chickens are strong and vigorous just look thru the



The type of male to use this season. Note the width of chest, distance between the legs, strong head and short bill. This bird will get vigorous chicks.

flock carefully and note how many small ones you can find and how many with long "crow bills," narrow heads and sunken eyes. Cut them all out. Also do not use males or females with crooked breast bones.

The suggestions are given advisably and are what we think will be for the betterment of the industry. Thousands and thousands of roasters were put on the market last fall weighing only three, three-and-a-half or less than four pounds. Farmers were probably a little too anxious to get ready cash on account of crop failure, but the dressed poultry trade had to suffer on account of it. With the high prices that have prevailed the past year for poultry products there is just a tendency for



An undesirable type of male to use, especially this year. Note the narrow chest, weak head and long bill. He will get weak, anemic stock.

farmers to go in for more poultry this year and to attempt to use anything and everything that looks like a chicken whether it has vigor or not. Rather use fewer females and raise fewer chickens than raise a lot of scrub stock that is no credit to the dressed poultry trade and no credit to the farmers it came

from. We believe in doubling the output of eggs and dressed poultry in every farm in the west but we want to see a foundation laid on which to do it.

While the question of producing the poultry products is the main one still that of disposing of or marketing them to the best advantage is most as important. When the goods are once produced the next thing is to market them at the best price possible. A good article does not need to go begging for a price. This country is so situated that the marketing problem is quite acute. The variation or difference in prices for poultry products at the home town and the larger city market is very wide indeed, in fact it is so wide that we sometimes wonder where the profit all goes. This year that difference has been a good deal narrower than in other years and in many cases farmers could get as good prices right at home as on the city market. Then too, many farmers have learned the lesson of putting up their products in better form.

PREPARING THE CAR FOR SPRING

It is entirely a matter of common sense and ordinary care, rather than any special knowledge, which gets a car stored for winter back into running order. The oil sump should be drained of oil whether the sump was drained before putting the car away for the winter, or not, as a certain amount of oil will have run down from the pistons, rings, wrist pins, and bearings into the reservoir.

Having drained the crank case, replace the drain plug and fill with three or four quarts of kerosene. Then opening the pet cocks, or if there are none, removing the spark plugs, crank the engine vigorously for three or four minutes. This splashes the kerosene over the interior of the engine and washes away the last remaining drops of old oil. Drain out the kerosene, screw home the drain plug and fill with clean oil of the correct body for your motor, remembering that as spring and summer are approaching a heavier oil can be used than is advisable in cold weather.

Fill all the grease cups on the car and screw home at least twice. With an oil of very light body such as a good sewing machine oil—either paint the edges of all springs with a brush or squirt it along the leaves from a long nozzle oil can. If at intervals during this operation you can have someone jump up and down in the car or rock it from side to side in order to get some motion in the springs, the oil will penetrate to their centres and the more readily lubricate them.

The differential, that mechanism situated in the centre of the rear axle, should be packed with a first-class differential grease. The gear box should be repacked or, in the case of most cars refilled with a heavy oil.

A liberal dose of oil should be put wherever there is an oil hole, such as on the fan, at both ends of the generator and in both starter bearings. Many fans run on ball bearings and have a removable nut closing a grease hole. Take out this nut and lubricate the balls with a semi-liquid grease, such as is used in the differential, inserting it with a grease gun. See that the fan belt is tight.

After refilling radiator and water jacket at least three times in order to make certain that all sediment which may have settled in the cylinder walls or radiator tubes has been washed out, note whether there are any leaks in both rubber pipe joints connecting radiator and the engine, or whether the water pump, if there is one, is leaking thru the packing about the shaft. Any leaks should be connected by repacking or tightening of screw joints.

Don't Start Without Gas

Be sure you have gasoline in the tank, then be sure the cock between gasoline tank and carburetor has not been closed and prime the carburetor until it overflows, to make sure gasoline is flowing.

If your car is equipped with a vacuum feed system it may be necessary to crank the engine vigorously for some time before the engine will start. This is because gasoline, remaining in the vacuum tank, will have evaporated dur-

ing the winter, and it is necessary that the engine pump is full again before any will flow to the carburetor. To avoid this fill the gasoline vacuum tank half full thru the hole in the top (closed with a screw plug) provided for that purpose.

If your car was properly put away and exposed metal parts covered with vaseline, no rust should appear, but where it has come get a good nickeling compound and use it liberally. Gloss black paint applied with a brush will cover scratches and marred places in the finish.

The battery should have spent the winter in the hands of a competent battery man. If, however, it has been kept in service all winter by being given a boosting charge every two weeks or every month, it should now be taken to a battery man for a test. He will tell you whether it needs any attention or not.

A car which has been in storage should be run slowly for the first fifteen or twenty miles. The engine has been thoroughly delubricated during the winter. All the oil has drained away from all the bearings, and it will run now almost like a new piece of machinery. It should not be taxed in any way until plenty of oil has had a chance to reach all the working parts.

The top and the leather of the seats, if in good condition, need no attention. If, however, they show sign of wear, a good leather dressing should be applied with a brush overnight and allowed to soak in. Sun, wind and air withdraw from leather its normal amount of oil, and if not replaced the leather will become so marred that seat covers will be absolutely necessary.

If seat covers have been on all winter it is hardly necessary to remove them for leather examination unless they need cleaning.

If the car was properly put away in the fall it was put away with the engine clean of carbon. If you decided to postpone that disagreeable job, now is the time to do it. Carbon which has stood in the motor all winter is apt to be extremely hard, and a nucleus for still further accretions. Take the engine to a mechanic and have it cleaned at once, rather than subject it to the strain of running with a constant knock, such as plenty of hard carbon invariably produces.

With these few matters attended to there is no reason why a car should not come from winter storage to give as good service in summer as if it had been constantly in use and looked after thruout the entire season.—C. H. Claudy in The Women's Home Companion.

BRITAIN BUYING BOATS

Seattle, Wn., Feb. 22.—Officers of the steamship Chicago Maru, from Japan, said today that British interests recently purchased 17 steamships under construction in the yards of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Kobe, and probably would place them in service between China and Japan and Puget Sound. The price was \$33,000,000.

One of the steamers is of 12,000 tons, two of 10,300 tons, the other fourteen of 9,000 tons each. Delivery is to be made within six months.

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR HOGS

No pig can make a hog of himself and no hog can profitably go to market when tormented and tortured with blood-sucking, strength-sapping, disgusting lice. Don't let these miserable pests multiply by the million among your hogs. They worry them so they can't make gains, can't thrive, and your high priced feed is wasted.

It's a sure sign of lice when your animals rub on fence rails, posts, trees, corners of buildings etc., when they get rough of coat, nervous and uneasy. Should these signs appear, get some medicated or crude oil at once, and if you have a dozen or more hogs, you might get a hog-oiler. This is the easiest and most satisfactory method of applying the oil, because with this equipment the hog doctors himself—rubbing the oil right into the itchy, lousy parts.

One oiler and a gallon of oil will care for 20 to 30 hogs for about a month and is one of the best investments a hog raiser can make.

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stand between you and expensive feeding methods. The juicy succulent silage gives your cattle summer feed the year round—increasing milk yield and producing beef cheaper than any other feed. Radford Silos are built to produce the best silage for Western farmers. Built to give years of efficient service. The long, clear, straight staves, air-tight doors, rigid, true door frame, storm-defying anchoring system, strong hoops and inner reinforcements—result in a scientifically constructed silo that gives practical results.

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This most valuable of farm books costs you not one cent

A book, which, properly used, will mean hundreds of dollars in actual profit to you. By following its plain directions, you can—unaided and in your spare time—build almost everything your farm should possess in the way of Concrete improvements. It covers all the uses of Concrete on the farm—from a fence-post to a silo.

It contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the

features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information. But the main thing is to ask for the Book—"What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

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Hinman Economy with Hinman Milkers'

One man is enabled to do Three Men's Work, and that is making you a lot of money. One horse power will operate three machines. Get approximate cost of Hinman Outfit and surprise yourself at its low installation cost.

Write for Free Booklet "J." 'tis interesting.

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Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier, out-yields other varieties and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered The Grimm Alfalfa," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer
Alfalfadale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.



STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—150 HIGH CLASS young bulls and heifers. Carload of bulls rising two years; 50 splendid yearling bulls and heifers, also two-year old heifers and young cows. Home bred and selected from Ontario's best herds. Some heavy milking strains included. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 9tf

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDE STALLIONS, TEN Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire boars and Plymouth Rock cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 51tf

LAIRED STOCK FARM, FILLMORE, SASK. Imported Percheron and standard bred stallions with quality and size. Draft horses. Improved English Berkshires. Boars and bred sows for sale. A. L. Watson. 8-6

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale; also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47tf

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire hogs for sale. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 10-4

HORSES

PERCHERON STALLIONS. Mr. PROSPECTIVE Stallion-buyer—Did you know that we won more Percheron championships at the leading Provincial Fairs in 1916, in keen competition, than all other Percheron exhibitors of the Dominion combined? We have just made our second large importation this winter, every individual of which is of the same high quality that it has always been our aim to handle. We cater to the class of horse-breeder who are desirous of buying the best. Every horse guaranteed absolutely sound. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. Correspondence solicited. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—THE FASHIONABLE BRED Clydesdale stallion "Royal Garty" (6949), rising eleven years old. Government enrolled. His stock has quality and size to recommend him. Also stallion rising two, sire "Royal Garty," dam by "Baron's Fashion," one of the leading sires in Scotland. Apply James McDowall, Broomhill, Man. 9-2

NOW IS THE TIME TO BREED HEAVY MARES to purebred light horses, world's market for fast workers is sure to come after the war. Owing to two sons being at the front we offer for sale one thoroughbred, two hunter and one hackney stallion; also three Jersey bull calves. Harrison, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

WANTED BY ELM BANK HORSE BREEDERS' Club, registered Percheron stallion to travel district of said club; same guaranteed 80 mares. One third of service fees paid at end of season; balance when mares prove to be in foal. For particulars apply A. T. Rice, Secretary, Starbuck, Manitoba.

PUREBRED STALLION WANTED FOR SERVICE, Percheron preferred. Farmers will guarantee sufficient number of mares to occupy horse during the coming season. Correspondence with owners solicited. Write to K. Norman, Sec., Pine Valley Stock Breeders' Assn., Piney, Man. 10-2

THREE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale. One roan, 9 years old, weight about 1700; one black, imported, 6 years old, weight 1800; one iron grey, 3 years old, weight 1750. Cheap if sold before April 1. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta. 8-4

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION (IMP.), foaled in 1906. Has been a noted prize winner. Is an excellent stock horse. Weight about a ton. Has been in Govan district for six years. Photographs furnished upon application. C. B. Latta, Govan, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE PUREBRED Clydesdale stallion, coming ten years, well broke in every way; would take purebred Shorthorn cattle as part payment. For further information, address P.O. Box 60, Holden, Alta.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale, imported and Canadian bred, first class prize winners, all of choicest breeding, any age; price reasonable. G. Naughton, North Battleford, Sask. 52-12

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Isone" (83125), eight years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), eight years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 8-3

WANTED TO BUY A NUMBER OF YOUNG Percheron mares. For sale, one dark grey Percheron stallion, rising three years old, a first prize winner. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE RISING SIX, weight about 1,350. One black team rising four and five. Geldings weigh about 2,500. Well matched. Percheron bred. Email Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 10-2

REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION for sale, rising three years old, gentle and broken to harness. Cheap for cash or would trade for part cash and registered Shorthorn heifers. M. French, Shellbrook, Sask.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, 8 AND 4; NONE better; very popular in home district; guaranteed virility; beautiful, black, large, sound, imported. Dr. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—GOOD PURE BRED PERCHERON stallion, rising six, weight 1900. Cheap for cash or give time to responsible parties. Address, W. D. Nicholas, Milestone, Sask. 9-2

PUREBRED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION, 6 years old, of best breeding, for sale or exchange for good horses. A. T. Goodwin, Perbeck, Alta. 10-2

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—ONE 9 years old, two 3 years old, one 2 years old. For description and prices address I. W. Cooper, Box 304, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-4

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

REGISTERED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS imported and home bred, all ages, England's choicest blood. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

SOME GOOD YOUNG IMPORTED PER- cheron and Belgian stallions; priced to sell and guaranteed. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

J. H. GRAHAM—PERCHERON, BELGIAN and Hackney stallions for sale and exchange, liberal terms. Saskatoon, Sask. 2tf

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION. Rising three, for sale or exchange to avoid inbreeding. P. A. Frank, Graven, Sask. 9-4

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, RISING 3 years, off imported stock, for sale or trade for young stock. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, rising 5 and 2 years; cheap. A. S. McAuley, McAuley, Man. 10-4

McOPA PERCHERONS—NOTHING LEFT BUT 1916 studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 9-4

CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—CHOICE selection, hardy young stock, mostly sired by Bull Bonnie Brae 62nd. Pedigrees furnished. Write for description and price list. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, from good producers, fourteen months old; also several females. Arthur Webster, Aorn, Manitoba. 9-3

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, NO. 17637, Bob Hengerveld Dekol, age 3 years. Sell for reasonable price. Write for further particulars, Abe. L. Campbell, Lancer, Sask. 10-3

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE, FIT FOR SERVICE, from high producing strains, true to type and color. Address, James McQuat, Adanac, Sask. 10-2

AYRSHIRES—SOME FINE YOUNG REGIS- tered bulls at reasonable prices. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 9-6

FOR SALE—SEVERAL REGISTERED HOL- stein bull calves, Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PUREBRED SHORTHORN BULL, 4 years old next May, price \$200. C. J. Pride, Box 89, Prince Albert, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR sale, over one year. Wm. Chalmers, 222nd Battalion, Brandon, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MOR- land, Cartwright, Man. 6-10

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES OR FE- males. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8-12

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Neepawa, Man. 7tf

FOR SALE—A FEW DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, bred to farrow in May and June. We are booking orders for early spring pigs; unrelated pairs or trios. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 10-4

HAMPSHIRE REGISTERED BOARS, READY for service; prolific and easy feeding breed. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

WILLOW FARM DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all ages. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-1

"BUY THEM," DUROC JERSEYS, FROM J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 9-2

DUROC-JERSEYS—BRED SOWS FOR SALE. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-2

EGG Production Grows

For twelve years prior to 1914 Canada had to import eggs to meet the home demand. Last year, after the home demand had been met, 7,000,000 dozens of Canadian eggs were exported. Now that more and more farmers are becoming alive to the possibilities of the farm flock, the demand for pure-bred poultry and eggs will increase steadily. This year the demand for eggs for setting should be greater than ever before. There never was a time when high prices for eggs and poultry formed such a stimulus to production. Thousands of dollars' worth of eggs for hatching will be bought during the next few weeks. A very large proportion of these will be sold thru the "Farmers' Market Place" of The Grain Growers' Guide, which serves 34,000 farm homes in Western Canada every week. Hundreds of poultry raisers are finding that The Guide provides them with the very best market for their stock. Read these experience letters:

Enclosed please find ad. for eggs for hatching, which please insert in Guide (egg column). We have had very good success from my former ad. and will try this one for end of season. I enclose P.O. order for \$1.50.—MRS. KESSE KETCHUM, Saskatoon, Sask., May 28th, 1916.

(Advertised Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs)

I must say that The Grain Growers' Guide is the paper to advertise in. My sales have been good. I have had to refuse a lot of egg orders this spring. I must make up more pens another year. I shall have some nice stock to sell for breeding in the winter and I shall give The Grain Growers' Guide a chance to sell them for me. The Grain Growers' Guide has done the best for me these last three years.—W. J. REX, Holland, Man., May 25, 1916.

(Advertised Rose Comb White Wyandotte Eggs)

Send in your advertisement today and let The Guide sell for you, as it is doing for hundreds of others; at the lowest possible expenditure of your time and money. Remember:

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DOGS

DEER HOUND, MALE, 2½ YEARS, FAST, trained, \$20; Stag Bitch, 2 years, untrained, \$20; Part Deer, male, 4 years, trained, \$20; Part Deer and Grey, male, 4 years, trained, \$25; Purebred Russian, male, 18 months, untrained, \$40; Grey Hound, female, 6 months, \$12. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask.

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS AND PUPS. ALSO big hardy purebred White Wyandotte cockerels, at \$3.00 each. Robert Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—PAIR OF TRAINED FOXHOUNDS, cheap. Fred Freeman, Gwynne, Alta. 10-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

McARTHUR'S CHAMPION BUFF ORPING- tons—Champion prize winners of the West the last nine years. Challenge cup for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, Winnipeg, February, 1917. Write your requirements, that will make this year's breeding better than last. Price list. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolsley Avenue, Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—LAYING strains, Regal-Dorcas, \$2.00-\$3.00. Berkshire boars and sows, 80 to 125 lbs., registered, \$20.00 each. Good grade shropshire ewes, to lamb 1st April. Registered rams. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 9-2

BARRED ROCKS—CASWELL'S IMPERIAL Aristocrats. Some choice cockerels, hens and pullets from this prize winning and egg producing strain. Eggs in season. Write for catalog and price list. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

SPECIAL SALE—FAMOUS RICH PRAIRIE Reds, \$5.00; cockerels (slightly frosted combs), \$2.00; eggs \$2.00 per 15; S.C. Reds, White Leghorns, Black and White Orpingtons. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. A. Cleophas, Bienfait, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, 25 PULLETS, June hatched from eggs from Col. H. A. Rose, Foxthill, Ont., the best of fifty raised. Beginning to lay. Also the one best cockerel of forty raised. Offers and correspondence solicited. F. Woodhull, Hartney, Man.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, bred from prize winning stock and a heavy laying strain, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-6

LUCK'S IMPERIAL BLACK MINORCAS HAVE won most first prizes for years. Rose and Single Comb. Some good show cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Eggs for hatching, 3 and 5 dollars setting. Lusk, Saskatoon. 9-2

FOR SALE—THIRTY CHOICE THOROUGH- bred White Wyandotte cockerels at \$2.50 each; also two imported Indian Runner ducks at \$2.50 each. Mrs. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 9-4

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, FIVE dollars; hens, three dollars. Pekin ducks, three dollars; ducks, two dollars. Wanted, White Emden yearling geese, must be standard. John H. Kay, Carlyle, Sask. 10-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Baby chicks and eggs in season. Make money orders payable at Pense, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystone, Sask. 10-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—GOBBLERS six dollars; pullets three dollars. May hatched. Excellent stock. G. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask. 11-1

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; yearling cock, \$6.00; hens, \$2.50. First class stock. Going fast. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 10-2

CHOICE BREEDING PEN REGAL WHITE Wyandottes, headed by winning cockerel Killarney. Price right. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 10-2

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS, \$5.00, FINE stock. Also pure White Wyandotte roosters, \$2.00. Lawrence Crabb, Halcynia, Borden, Sask. 10-4

A FEW MORE BARRED ROCK HENS FOR sale, bred from exhibition stock and a heavy laying strain, \$20.00 per dozen. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—COCKER- els, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Circular free. Mrs. A. M. Famblyn, Corretta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED PLY- mouth Rock cockerels, from 1916 prize winning stock of good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 8-3

"BRED TO LAY" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from Saskatchewan University stock, fine vigorous birds, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Boast, Relist, Youngstown, Alta. 9-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 9-4

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.00 per 15 eggs, after March 15. Farm run. Mrs. Chas. Griffith, Broadacre, Sask. 10-6

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS, SPLENDID cockerels, \$4.00 upwards. W. McC. Moore, Box 548, Edmonton, Alta.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Ask for bargains. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 4-8

SOME EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BARRED Rock cockerels for sale, prices on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-5

TOULOUSE GEESE, FOUR DOLLARS EACH. White Leghorn cockerels, two dollars. From prize winning stock. Henry Woodcock, Clam-william, Man.

E. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, Martin's Regal Strain, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, from imported males, \$2.00 each. A. D. Zimmer, Luseland, Sask. 8-3

ABSOLUTELY PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; three or more birds, \$2.50 each. Chas. W. May, Dalmeny, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, \$2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-2

45c. DOZEN CASH FOR NEW LAID EGGS. Ship to Rockwood Store, 496 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 9-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE (MARTIN'S Regal strain), cockerels \$3.00; pullets \$1.50 each. J. G. Lewthwaite, Redvers, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2.00 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. R. Scharf, Hartney, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.50 per 75. Geo. H. Grant, Storthaks, Sask. 10-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred from prize winning stock, \$1.50 each. M. S. Machan, Findlater, Sask. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—VIGOROUS BRED to lay stock, per setting of 15, \$2.00. Carriage paid. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 10-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Monarch, Alta. 10-4

WANTED—SIX PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON pullets at reasonable prices. Grant L. Glen, Box 22, Boissevain, Man. 10-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00. E. R. Smith, Loversa, Sask. 10-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from unexcelled laying strain, \$2.50 each. T. J. Wilton, Roland, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE PURE bred White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Prices on request. Mrs. T. Morrison, Winter, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1.00-\$1.25. Paul Saylor, Pennant, Sask. 10-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS FOR SALE, \$6.00. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask. 8-3

FIRST CLASS BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 8-3

R.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR sale, \$2.50 each. C. W. Deer, Canora, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, TWO dollars each. D. Hawe, Benito, Man. 10-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

NEW VICTORY OATS (69 BUS.), PRICE 75c. per bus., cleaned. Pure Wisconsin No. 5 barley (53½ bus.), \$1.25 bus., cleaned. Spelts (43 bus.), weighs 52 lbs. per bus., \$1.25 bus. Average yield last two years given in brackets. Bags extra on all grain. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 10-2

PRAIRIE FLOWER SEED POTATOES, WITH proper cultivation yield 300 to 500 bushels per acre, \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. Orders received until March 15. Quarter cash with order, balance when potatoes are wanted. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-3

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FOR SALE—SIX FURROW AVERY POWER lift engine gang in good condition; also complete Gaar-Scott threshing outfit. Double cylinder steam engine, 36-60 separator. Will sell cheap for cash. Box 8, Neville, Sask. 9-2

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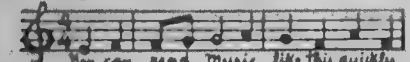
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Pattern Department

A SMART LITTLE FROCK

FOR THE ACTIVE BOY



9223 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years. For the 10 year size will be needed 5½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard 36 inches wide for collar and trimming.

The pattern No. 9223 is cut in sizes from 6 to 12 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

WITH THE FASHIONABLE PEPLUM BLOUSE



9261 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Blouse with Yoke, 34 to 42 bust.

9264 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Eight-Gored Skirt, 24 to 34 bust.

The pattern of the blouse No. 9261 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure, and of the skirt No. 9264 in sizes from 24 to 34 inches waist measure. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents for the blouse and ten cents for the skirt, and for the embroidery pattern No. 907 ten cents.

A SIMPLE UTILITY COAT



9274 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Box Plaited Coat, 34 to 42 bust.

For the medium size the long coat will require 5½ yards of 36 inch material, 5 yards 44 inch material or 4 yards of 54 inch material. The shorter coat will require 4½ yards of material 36 inches wide, 3½ yards of material 44 inches wide or 3 yards of material 54 inches wide. For collar and cuffs will be needed ½ yard 50 inches wide.

The pattern No. 9274 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.



9177 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Boy's Sport Shirt, 10 to 16 years.

9280 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Boy's Trousers, 4 to 14 years.

For the 14 year size the shirt will require 4½ yards of material 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 44, and the trousers, 1½ yards 36 or 44, 1½ yards 54.

The pattern of the shirt No. 9177 is cut in sizes from 10 to 16 years of age and of the trousers No. 9280 in sizes from 4 to 14 years of age. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

A HANDSOME SPRING COAT



9277 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Coat, 6 to 12 years.

For the 10 year size will be needed 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 or 54.

The pattern No. 9277 is cut in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

WITH THE NEW GORED SKIRT



9248 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Blouse with Vestee, 36 to 46 bust.

9278 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Six-Gored Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2½ yards of Georgette crepe 40 inches wide with 1 yard of broadcloth for the collar and cuffs and 1 yard of satin for the vest. For the skirt will be needed 4½ yards 36, 3½ yards 44, 2½ yards 54 if there is figure or nap, 3½ yards 36, 2½ yards 44 if there is not; the width at the lower edge is 2 yards and 32 inches.

The pattern of the blouse No. 9248 is cut in sizes from 36 to 46 inches bust measure, and of the skirt No. 9278 in sizes from 24 to 34 inches waist measure. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents for each.

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Cakes and Desserts

There is no excuse for poor cooking or lack of variety in the menu in these days of multiple cook books. Almost every firm with any important food product to sell issues a cook book giving the most approved ways in which to cook that particular article of diet. Many of these may be had for the asking or at any rate for the postage. The macaroni people distribute one that tells ways and means of using macaroni that you and I never dreamed of. Several of the flour mills publish cook books that are really very excellent. Some of the fish concerns get out attractive little booklets advertising their particular line of goods and giving valuable hints on the care and cooking of fish. Even the Dominion Molasses Co., the distributors of "Domoloco" and "Gingerbread Brand" molasses, let us into the secret of cooking successfully with molasses. Isn't it about time some of our domestic science experts published a wholly Canadian cook book. There are many very fine ones published in the United States and as most of our cooking problems are the same, these books answer very well with this exception, most of the recipes call for pastry flour, and that requires so much less moisture than our "full of gluten" bread flour, one has to experiment a time or two to get the right amount of flour, at least I have found it so.

Sure Gingerbread

This is a really excellent gingerbread, moist and soft.

1/2 cup sugar. 1/2 cup molasses.
1/2 cup butter or dripping. 1/2 cup sour milk.
1 1/2 cups flour. 1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 small teaspoon soda. 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.
1/2 teaspoon cloves. 1 egg. 1/2 teaspoon ginger.

Mix the sugar, molasses and sour milk together, add the salt and the soda dissolved in a very little hot water. Then the beaten egg, the flour and spices and lastly the melted shortening.

Soft Molasses Gingerbread

1 cup molasses. 1/2 cup sour milk or buttermilk.
1 cup butter. 2 cups flour.
1 egg. 1 teaspoon ginger.
1/2 teaspoon salt. 1 teaspoon soda.
1/2 cup sugar.

Cook butter, molasses and sugar in a saucepan until the boiling point is reached. Cool slightly and add the egg well beaten, the sour milk and soda and lastly the flour and spices. Bake in a moderate oven.

Baked Lemon Pudding

This is almost as good as lemon pie.

1 lemon, rind and juice. 1/2 cup sugar.
1 cup milk. 2 eggs.
1 teaspoon cornstarch. 1 stale bread.

Remove the crusts from some pieces of stale bread and line a pudding dish with same. Grate rind of lemon, add the strained juice and sugar and spread the mixture on the bread. Put a layer of bread on top of this. Make an unsweetened custard of the scalded milk and blended cornstarch. When thickened pour over the yolks of the eggs, beating all the time. Pour this over the bread and bake for 20 minutes. Make a meringue of the white, put on top of pudding and brown.

Snow Pudding

1 pint water. 3 lemons.
2 tablespoons gelatine. 1 cup sugar.
3 eggs.

Put sugar and water on to boil, add lemon juice. Remove from fire and add the gelatine which has been soaking in cold water, stir until gelatine is dissolved. As soon as this begins to set beat well and add the beaten whites of the eggs. Serve with custard made of the yolks of the eggs.

Pine Apple Bavarian Cream

1 pint pineapple, or 2 tablespoons gelatine.
1 can pineapple. 1/2 cup water.
1 pint whipped cream. 3 egg whites.

Cut the pineapple in small pieces; if fresh pineapple is used it must be stewed until tender in one cup sugar, otherwise the acid in the pineapple will dissolve the gelatine and the mixture will not set. Soak gelatine in cold water and set in pan of warm water or over tea kettle and stir until dissolved. Have the cream and whites of eggs stiffly beaten. Add the gelatine to the pineapple, beating all the time, then fold in the egg whites and cream. Set aside to cool. Turn out of mould and garnish with candied cherries or bits of jelly. The egg whites

may be omitted and a little less gelatine used.

Potato Scones

If you are Scotch these will appeal to you. If you have never eaten scones try this recipe and see if you do not like them.

1 1/2 cups flour. 2 teaspoonfuls baking-powder.
1 cupful butter. 1/2 cupful salt.
1 cupful mashed potatoes. 1 egg.

Sift the flour, salt and baking-powder together, and after adding the mashed potatoes rub in the butter lightly. Make a soft dough by adding the egg, well beaten, and, if necessary, a little milk. Make the dough of the right consistency to roll out. If the potato happens to be moist no milk will be required. Divide the dough into three parts and roll into rounds half an inch thick. Cut each of these across twice, so as to make four parts. Bake in a quick oven or on a griddle, and when they are done split and butter them and serve hot.

Sour Cream Cookies

These do not require eggs, so are very acceptable at this time of year. The amount of cream may seem large, but it is more economical than using a cup of butter.

2 cups granulated sugar. A little nutmeg.
1 teaspoon soda. 2 cups sour cream.
1/2 teaspoon salt.

Flour to roll out.

Mix the sugar and cream together, add the soda dissolved in a very little hot water, then the nutmeg, flour and salt. Keep the materials cold and less flour will be needed and the cookies be more tender.

Marshmallow Filling

Some one asked me the other day for a recipe for marshmallow filling. Can anyone send me one made without marshmallows?

1/2 lb. marshmallows. 1/2 cup water.
Whites of 2 eggs. 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Put the marshmallows and water in a double boiler over the fire and stir until melted. Take from the fire and pour while hot over the well beaten whites of two eggs. Add vanilla.

Lemon Filling

1 egg. 2 1/2 level tablespoons flour.
1 cup sugar. 1/2 cup lemon juice.
Grated rind 2 lemons. 1 teaspoon butter.

Mix sugar and flour, add grated rind, lemon juice and egg slightly beaten. Melt butter, add mixture and stir constantly until boiling point is reached. Care must be taken that mixture does not burn.

Fruit Filling

A quite ordinary cake may be greatly improved by a good filling. The fruit filling is perhaps the most satisfactory.

1/2 cup dates. 1 lemon (rind and juice).
1/2 cup raisins or figs. 1/2 cup sugar.

Put fruit thru chopper, add water to barely cover the juice and rind of one lemon. Simmer slowly until the whole forms a paste. Add sugar, cool slightly and put between layers of cake.

Prune Jelly

This goes well after a heavy dinner.

1/2 lb. prunes. Juice.
1 heaping tablespoon gelatine. 1/2 cup water.
2 tablespoons lemon. 1 cup boiling water.
Juice of 2 oranges. 1 cup fruit juice.

Wash the prunes well, put in small basin, add half cup water and cook until tender. Remove stones and put prunes in moulds, cups will do. Soak the gelatine in cold water, then dissolve in the cup of boiling water. Add the fruit juice and sugar to taste. Strain over the prunes and set aside to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

"Three" Ice

This is new and A1.

3 ripe bananas. 3 cupfuls water.
3 oranges. 3 cupfuls sugar.
3 lemons. 3 egg-whites.

Put bananas thru a potato-ricer or vegetable-press. Extract the orange and lemon juices. In the meantime boil together the sugar and water for ten minutes and, when cool, add the bananas and fruit juices. Pour into a freezer, add the egg-whites beaten stiff, and freeze in three parts ice to one part salt. This makes about two quarts and a half.

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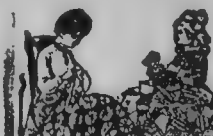
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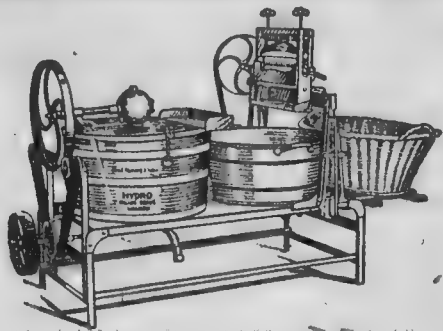
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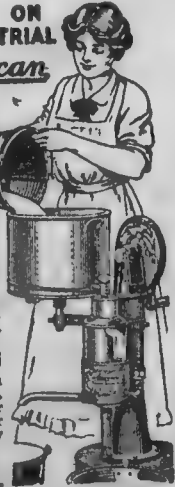
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SPRING IS COMING

Just a few more weeks now and the snow will be going and uncovering the crocus that are almost ready to burst into bloom on the south side of the hill. And that, I think, is the jolliest time of the year, when one finds the first blue flowers with their woolly coats, peeping up thru the earth.

You wrote such good winter fairy stories that I must conclude that you like the winter, but I am sure that you will be glad to see the flowers and the birds again and to say good-bye for a time to frost and snow and cold.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE BEGINNING OF WINTER

"Tell us a story, Mother Fairy," asked all the fairies in concert. "What shall it be about?" asked the fairy, smiling. "Oh, let it be a winter story, a story of long ago." "Very well, then," answered the fairy, and she told the following story.

A long time ago, so long that hardly anybody remembers, a great event happened in Fairyland. Fairyland hitherto had always been a land of flowers and we did not have two months of winter, as we have now. In Fairyland there were rich and poor fairies. They were rich because they possessed many beautiful gems. How they got these gems no one knew, but it was rumored that these rich fairies had discovered gem mines and had taken possession of the gems.

A gem mine in Fairyland is a small cavity filled with gems. There were a great many beautiful gems in these mines, but no diamonds.

Every year these wealthy fairies went on a pilgrimage to the land of the stars and of the sunset. They embarked in a boat and sailed down a river that ran thru Fairyland into the Sunset Sea. After sailing down the river for some miles they landed, and there on the shore was a fairy. She asked them where they were going. They told her, and she told them that before going any further they must pay their fee. So each of the fairies gave her a small bag of precious gems, and on they went. This was the reason why the poor people could not go, because they had to pay so much. They sailed thru the Sunset Sea and into the land of the stars. Here the ground was covered with diamonds, but the fairies were only allowed to cover their wand with diamonds. This they did, and embarked again for Fairyland.

On their way thru the Sunset Sea they saw a beautiful boat coming toward them. It came nearer and nearer until it was beside the fairies' boat. In it sat a beautiful woman clothed in shining raiment and with beautiful golden hair. "Fairies of Fairyland," said she, "I am the fairy of the Sunset and the land of stars. You have come from one of my domains and have brought many beautiful diamonds back with you. I have heard from my messengers that you rich fairies keep all your beautiful diamonds to yourselves and do not share them with your less fortunate neighbors. Is it not so?" she asked. "Yes," answered the fairy, shamefacedly (the one who held the diamond wand).

"I am going to punish you," went on the fairy. "No more fairies shall come to the land of the stars, because of their selfishness, but shall stay at home, and diamonds shall be given to them and their poorer neighbors alike." With this she vanished out of their sight, and when they looked for their diamond wand it was gone.

When they reached Fairyland all the ground was covered with glittering white that looked like diamonds, but was in reality snow. The poor rejoiced and sang and danced in their glee, but the rich fairies knew then what the fairy of the Sunset had meant. So ever after that the fairies did not go

to the land of the stars but stayed at home and saw the diamonds in the sky and at their feet.

MARGARET FLAWS,

Rapid City, Man.

Age 16.

THE FAIRIES OF THE NORTHERN LIGHTS

Once upon a time the fairies of the Northern Lights were going to have a feast at their queen's palace at the North Pole. The queen had told the fairies that she did not want them to invite any bad fairies to her palace. An old fairy who was called the Bad Fairy heard the queen's speech, and was very angry.

She changed herself into a rat, and when the sentinels searched the palace and layns the Bad Fairy hid among the vines, and the sentinel overlooked her. The fairies then came to the ball. They had very pretty dresses of all colors.

When they were eating supper about midnight the Bad Fairy came in. She did not go right out into sight, but stayed under the seats. When she got to the queen's seat she started biting the queen's foot. The bite was so poisonous that the queen grew very sick and she soon became unconscious. The fairies knew they could not help her, so they sent for the Good Fairy. When she got there she said that the bite was very dangerous and that the queen had been bitten by a magic rat. Then the Good Fairy said that the queen would grow conscious but she and the rest of the fairies could never leave the hall, but would keep on feasting forever. And that is the cause of the northern lights, because on every clear night you can see the fairies dancing in the sky and you can also see the colors of the fairies' dresses.

ESTHER FERRIS,

Conjuring Creek, Alta.

Age 11.

STORY OF QUEEN VERA

Among the fairies of Happy Hill lived a beautiful young fairy whose name was Vera.

At the conquest of Happy Hill and Marshy Dale, Vera was elected queen. She ruled very wisely.

But one day there came an elf whose name was War King. He was sweeping all the fairy kingdoms before him, and when he came to Queen Vera's castle he formed his men around it.

He remained here for a week, and at last Queen Vera ordered battle, because her provisions were almost exhausted.

The battle did not last long. Queen Vera was captured and taken a prisoner to a lonely castle in a forest. Her magic wand was taken from her so she could not escape. Poor little fairy queen, she had a very hard time because the castle was the abode of many drunken and gambling men.

But one night, as Queen Vera was sitting weeping in her cell she heard a tiny voice saying, "Try the window. The men forgot to lock it today."

Queen Vera did what she was told, and to her great surprise the window yielded. She immediately sprang out, but first she thanked the invisible voice.

She wandered for three days in a forest, but on the night of the third day she again heard that tiny voice telling her to take the path on the right.

This she did, and was soon rewarded by seeing her own castle, which her own people had again retaken from the War King. You can imagine her joy upon being again home.

She has now married a handsome prince, and she rules very wisely as before.

I think we may all wish her a long and prosperous life.

GRACE STRATTON,

Ormiston, Sask.

Age 12

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Emma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.
Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. E. H. Wisneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

NEIGHBORLINESS

Paper read by Mrs. P. A. Rotzien before Wynyard, Sask., Grain Growers

The "cub" reporter smelt a story. A mountaineer was reported in town. He hailed from that section of the Kentucky backwoods which is famed for its "moon-shiners" and family feuds.

"Any news out your way?" inquired the newspaper man when he had located the mountaineer.

"News?" replied the man, "there isn't a bit of news out our way. Not a bit. Things are awfully quiet. Deader than a door nail, sir. But who be you?"

The young reporter told him, and they drifted into a conversation. "By the way, how is old John Rollins?" inquired the reporter.

"Poor John," began the other, "he got his last night. He and Joe Hill have always been hunting each other, and Joe got him at last. John's boys caught Joe at the pass, tho, and shot him on the spot. Some of the neighbors got riled up, sort o', and in the mix up a couple of 'em plugged each other, but I guess there wasn't more'n half a dozen in all that chawed the dust. But that reminds me," continued the mountaineer, "I'll have to be going. I came in to get a box of shells. Good-by, and I am very, very sorry that I can't get you any news for your paper today. Good day, sir, good day!"

Folks who complain about neighbors would do well to spend a "quiet" day in the Kentucky backwoods. We can all of us be thankful that we live in the West, even tho the "movies" insist that ours is a land where the sheriff, the bandit and the outlaw hold sway. These early heroes of the West are passing, and what we are looking for now is an altogether different type.

Winning a Neighbor

We are building up a new commonwealth out here in this great northwest. We are here to stay because this is the sort of a community we like. Our children grow up here and will make their homes here. This is the best place in the world for us and them. There is much good land still vacant, and we all are very anxious for more neighbors. What can we as Grain Growers do to induce more good families to come and settle in our midst? This is a most vital question in every community right now. There are three questions a prospective settler asks when he becomes interested in any community. The foremost question is, What is the climate? Next he asks, How is the soil? Finally he asks, What sort of neighborhood is it? The climate and the soil may be ever so favorable, but if the neighborhood is not suitable the chances are that a prospective settler will go elsewhere to locate. We sometimes make the idle wish that we could control the weather. Oh, if we could stay off the frost, or cause the sun to disperse the clouds and ripen our grain more rapidly. And, oh, how we struggle to improve the soil! We work early and late to fight weeds and make the land more productive. We can do nothing to regulate the climate, and very little to change the nature of the soil, but how fortunate we are to have the making of our neighborhood in our own hands. Neighborliness is of greater importance than a favorable climate and a rich soil. The average man would rather be poor and live in a happy and congenial community than be rich and be tormented night and day by disagreeable neighbors. Are we doing all in our power to make our community desirable? Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not hope to be able to do all that I wish I might do in this direction. Please consider me merely an architect who does not pretend to know how to saw a timber or drive a nail. As the architect knows how to plan and draw the visionary

building, so I may perhaps be able to sketch a few suggestions of a good neighborhood.

Trouble Among Neighbors

Not long ago a neighbor lost heart and was going to move away to the States. It was an extreme case. He had good reason for leaving. At the very last moment a neighbor prevailed upon him to stay. He seemed rather surprised. "Why," he said, "I didn't know there was a single family that wanted me to stay. If you think I shouldn't sell out, why, I guess I'll stay." And he did. It was a bit of sympathy he needed. Isn't it possible that these vacant farm buildings that we see are deserted simply because at one time or other some neighbor failed to show the sympathy which is so inexpensive but yet so valuable?

One neighbor forbade another, who was a new settler, to cross his land to town. This practically left the new settler stranded. He had to drive miles around to get to town. One day it happened that the wife of the old settler had to go in the opposite direction and cross the land of the new family. They saw her coming. What did they do? They sent a boy out to open both gates thru the yard. Upon her return they did the same thing. The next day her husband sent word over that the trail across his field to town would be left open. What would have happened if the gates had not been opened for the woman, or if she had been turned back? Most people would have made her do that very thing under the circumstances. It is so easy to take revenge, and oh, how much sorrow and heartache we bring on ourselves because we are revengeful. Let us forget and forgive. Why can't we take the admonition of the Master and "heap coals of fire" on the heads of our enemies? By returning evil for evil we make a bad job worse. Good for evil is a better system. Let us bury the hatchet and be good Indians, but not in the skull of our enemies, as is so common.

Market Price of a Neighbor

The loss of a neighbor is a financial loss. It is estimated scientifically that each person is worth from \$9,000 to \$15,000 to his community and commonwealth. When a neighbor leaves, part of this loss falls on you. Take a family of five and the loss of that family represents a straight loss of from \$40,000 to \$75,000. If we would all boost together we can enrich our community by this amount many times over. The "tooth for tooth" policy is destructive. By playing a dirty trick back for every dirty trick played you, your life becomes a veritable purgatory. "Burn your grievances," says the knight of the grip. "They are corrosive in their action, and invariably eat away the finer textures of your brain. They have the same effect upon the mind that a cancer has upon the body." Forget and forgive. This is the proper Grain Grower spirit. The hate one carries in his soul poisons his life and curses his children thruout their whole lives.

Tact, the "Dominant" of Society

The lack of tact is responsible for most of the misunderstanding in the country. A man in the city has to be tactful. Whether he is a storekeeper, a lawyer, a doctor, or a laborer his bread and butter depends upon his fellow townsmen. He doesn't dare to antagonize. With a farmer it is different. He is not nearly so dependent upon his neighbors. He sells his crops on the market and gets the price regardless of his neighbors. They neither control his produce or influence the market. This sometimes leads to reckless independence on the part of the farmer. He is often gruff and overly frank. He has very little time for the cultivation

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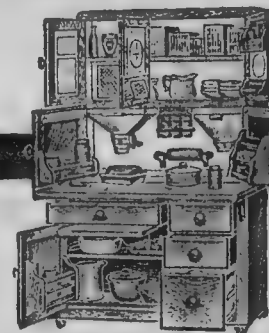
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
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of tact. What is tact? It is being able to do the disagreeable thing in an agreeable way. A certain farmer used to insist that he never believed in tact. His policy was to hit straight from the shoulder and speak his mind regardless of consequences. One day a musician took him to the piano. The musician struck two notes on the instrument. "Did you hear that?" asked the musician. "Yes, and it is most disagreeable," replied the farmer in his usual candor. "It doesn't harmonize and therefore offends your ear," explained the other. "Now, listen." He struck the same notes, one after the other, but before he struck the second he struck the dominant of the two. There was a beautiful harmony. The dominant had blended the two notes and made their sound agreeable. The incident struck the farmer forcibly. After that he realized how the disharmonious things of life could be made harmonious. Tact is the secret. Tact is the dominant of life. It puts harmony into the relations between neighbors. Neighbors have to do many disagreeable things. Cattle break out. Isn't there a tactful way of warning the neighbor that his fence is poor. Fire breaks out and destroys neighboring property. Isn't there an agreeable method of making proper restitution. Why should free range, flowage rights and roads be the brimstone of the rural community?

Two men wanted the same hay land and both wrote for permits. Neither got replies, and one started to cut at haying time. The other came over to where he was cutting. Neither was killed. They talked the thing over and agreed that there was enough hay for both and so they both cut. They are good friends today and have all the hay they need.

The Pearl and the Clam

But suppose there comes into a community a neighbor who is actually a "real terror." What can you do? Well, I am reminded of the pearl. The jewel is developed in a rather strange manner. A bit of sharp sand lodges in the flesh of the shellfish and to neutralize the poison and the pain of the foreign substance the clam secretes a fluid about the grain. This fluid solidifies or decomposes the substance, making the much valued pearl out of the whole. It is strange that the clam should know what to do with a disagreeable foreign substance and we should be so utterly helpless. The clam is symbolic of silence. We often say a man is a "clam" when he keeps his council to himself. There is our cue. Isn't it possible that a little silent suffering and gentle patience together with a good application of the milk of human kindness will even turn the foreign substance in our body politic into a genuine pearl?

Misunderstanding is generally the cause of neighborhood difficulties. Why should we misunderstand? It is a mental weakness to be prone to misunderstand. There are all manner of folks who are given to misunderstanding. They have so trained their minds that they invariably see the wrong side of everything. A person with this weakness is to be pitied. Did you ever know that your understanding of anything depended upon your own nature whether you were good or bad, bitter or sweet? Take a guitar. Stand before a piano, strike a note. From out of the piano will come the corresponding note. The note you strike draws out the identical note in the piano. The same is true in the community. The note you sound in your heart always finds response in your neighbor. Yes, and consider the flower. The spider sucks poison from the very same flower from which the bee sips nectar for its honey. You can be a spider or a bee. It is all up to you and to me.

Stupidity of Clanishness

Difference in nationality is the silliest cause of community friction. It is only really a sign of gross ignorance. It is always the most ignorant people who consider themselves superior to the more intelligent. For instance, the white race considers the savages of enough importance to spend thousands of dollars in a world-wide effort to elevate and Christianize them. On the

Give the "Kiddies"
All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—
and "Silver Glove" Laundry Starch.

220W

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

other hand, the savage has very little consideration for the white man. He is mainly valued for his delicious flesh, particularly among the cannibal.

We are all fellows working for a common end. We are trying to lay the foundation here for the future homes of our children and their children's children. This is our sacred task. Let us co-operate for even greater neighborliness than we boast at present. Love is the moving power of the world. When strangers come in amongst us let us make them love our neighborhood. We want them and we need them. We must have many more good families. A homesteader or settler who comes here has friends who attach him to his old home. He will make his home with us permanently if we can win him for our community. A man lives not by bread alone. A person will eventually stay where he can be the happiest. Neighborliness alone spells contentment. A neighbor is the most precious asset we have. Let us guard our friendships sacredly.

MRS. P. A. ROTZIEN

Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

cross, the sign I was no longer classed with infants, idiots, criminals and Indians. I was cold and hungry and worried about the horse, so probably my emotions wouldn't rise the same as if conditions had been different. How did we get home? 'Jim' was in no condition to travel, so we just stopped at a friend's house, not far from the polling booth. This friend in well used to doctoring horses, and my husband and he poured colic medicine down poor 'Jim' and worked over him all the afternoon. But 'all's well that ends well.' They pulled him thru and we got home safe and sound that night.

"Yes, we voted the liquor stores out all right! But look at this, and this! What are they? Liquor lists with prices! And about every week one comes in our mail. Now, do you think that's giving us a fair deal. What use is it after all for us to drive out the stores when these price lists come every week or so, making it so easy to get the poison?"

"But, mark my words, the hand that rocks the cradle will now feel constrained to put a cork—one that fits tight—in that hole in the wall thru which the liquor comes gushing out for the thirsty souls of Saskatchewan."

"How can we manage it? I don't just know, but something must be done. The Federal government will have to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. We must start a campaign and bomb the trenches, or benches in this case, at Ottawa. As they say in the Salvation Army, 'Now, all ready, fire a volley.' Will Sir Robert Borden help? No, indeed, not unless we all take a hand in the fracas and force him to do so. He has a wonderful chance; a chance such as seldom comes to a man, to do a grand thing for his country, a thing which would make thousands rise up and call him blessed. It's up to the voters of Saskatchewan to work hard and plug up the loose holes or, better still, fight for prohibition for Canada."

"Must you go now? Well, I won't coax you to stay, for I know how soon it gets dark on the trails and you're alone. We must talk this over again at our next Grain Growers' meeting."

"Good-bye, come over again soon. Good-bye."

NORMA.

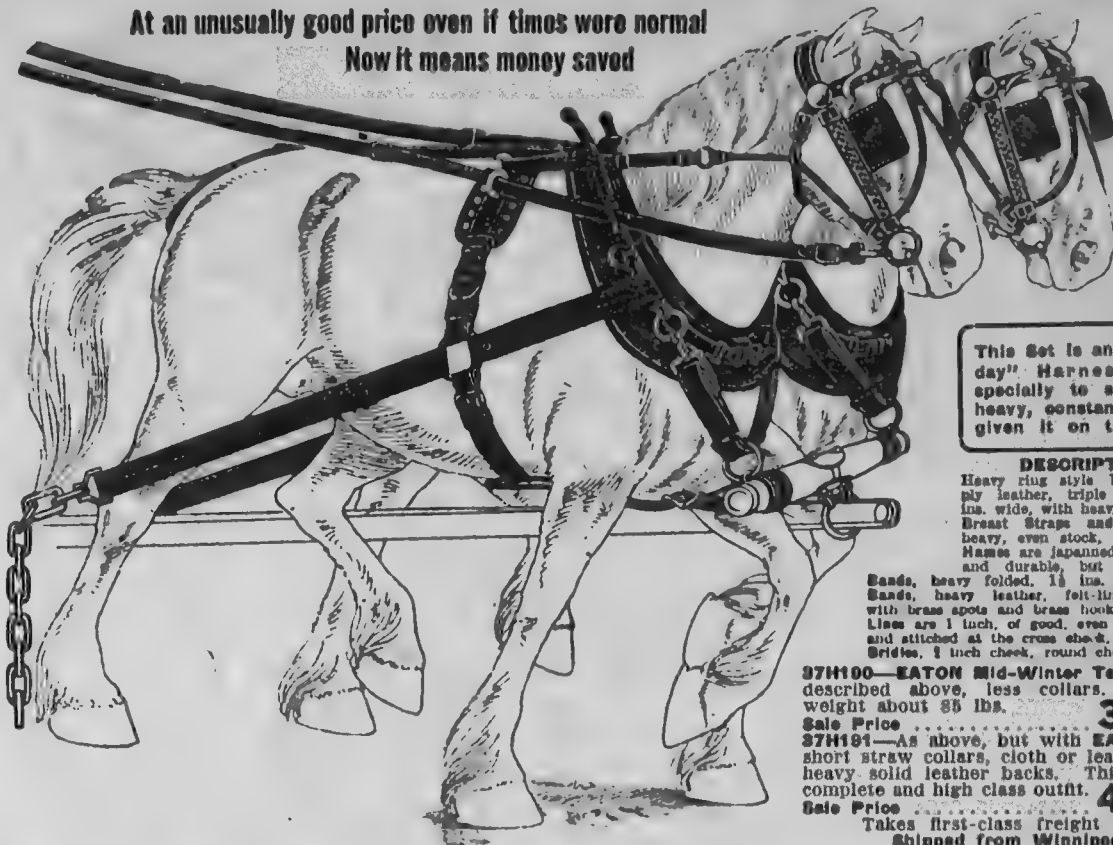
This letter came in too late for the contest on voters' experiences, but we thought it would interest our readers.
F. M. B.

STICK TOGETHER

"This is the law of the jungle,
As old and as true as the sky,
And the wolf that keeps it must prosper,
But the wolf that breaks it must die.
As the ivy that girdeth the tree trunk;
This law runneth forward and back,
For the pack is the strength of the wolf,
And the wolf is the strength of the pack."

A SET OF TEAM HARNESS \$36⁷⁵

At an unusually good price even if times were normal
Now it means money saved



This Set is an "Every-day" Harness, made especially to stand the heavy, constant service given it on the farm.

DESCRIPTION

Heavy rug style traces, three-ply leather, triple stitched, 1 1/2 in. wide, with heavy heel chains. Breast Straps and Martingales heavy, even stock, 1 1/2 in. wide. Hames are japanned steel, strong and durable, but light. Belly Bands, heavy folded, 1 1/2 in. wide. Back Bands, heavy leather, felt-lined, trimmed with brass spots and brass hooks and terrets. Lines are 1 inch, of good, even stock, double and stitched at the cross sheath, 22 feet long. Bridles, 1 inch cheek, round cheeks.

37H100—EATON Mid-Winter Team Set, as described above, less collars. Shipping weight about 85 lbs.

36.75

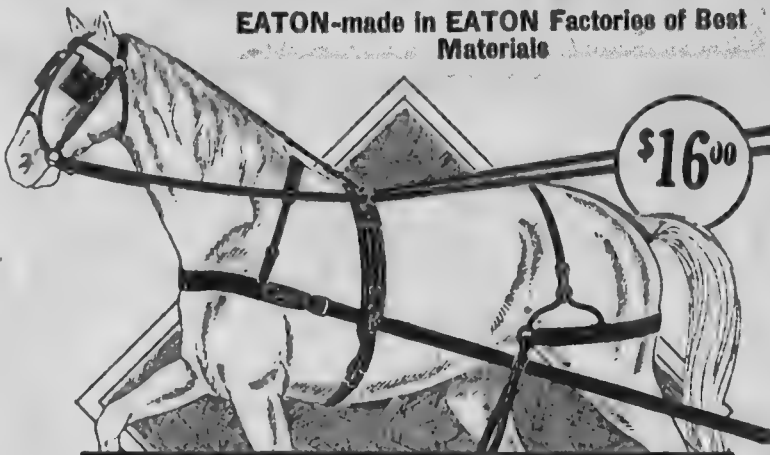
37H101—As above, but with EATON-made short straw collars, cloth or leather faced, heavy solid leather backs. This makes a complete and high class outfit.

42.75

Takes first-class freight rate. Shipped from Winnipeg.

You Can Buy Your Spring Driving Set Now at Manufacturer's Prices

EATON-made in EATON Factories of Best Materials



\$16⁰⁰

DESCRIPTION

Bridles—1 in. cheeks, patent blinds, over-drawn cheek.
Lines—1 x 1 in. all black or russet hand parts.
Saddle—Full padded, nickel trimmings, patent top and skirts leather lined. Flexible 1 in. shaft loops with box loops, double belly-band.
Breast Collar—Shaped single strap with box loop, and single strap neck strap.
Traces—1 1/2 in., double and stitched.
Breeching—Single strap seat, 1 in. breeching and back straps, flax stuffed cruppers.
Trimmings—Nickel.
37H107—Complete, as described. Special Price, 16.00
Shipping weight about 24 lbs. Takes first-class freight rate. Shipped from Winnipeg.

A1 In Every Respect, Bridles \$4.65 pair

EATON Team Work Bridles

A product of the EATON factories, strong in every detail; a first-class bridle. Good, Strong Team Bridles, with face-piece, neat front and rosettes; stiff or jointed bit; round cheeks.

4.65

Use your opportunity. Buy the harness you need, or are likely to need, now—for goods of this kind especially are rising in price all the time. Order by the numbers given in this advertisement to make sure of the price.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



SEND your daughters to— T. Alban's College PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

Leading Girl's School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations.

Principal: Miss J. Virtue
Pres.: The Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan

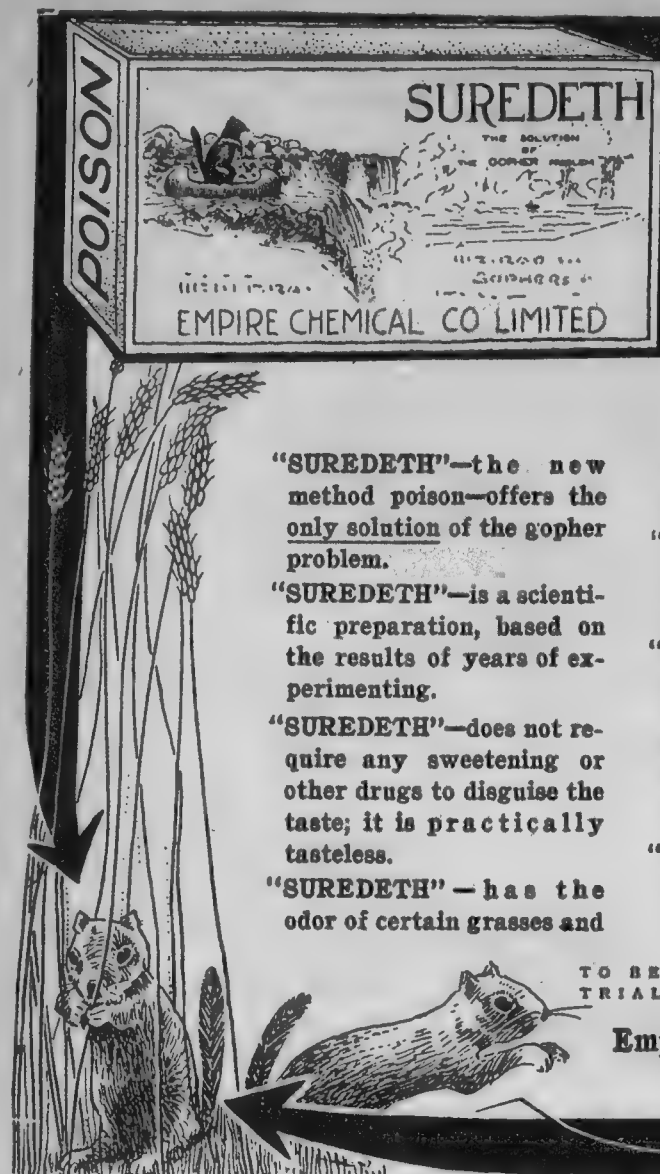
Duly Qualified and Experienced Staff
Modern Languages, Music, Singing and Elocution Specialists. Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds, Tennis Court and Skating Rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall Term starts 12th September.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

Dominion War Loan

On the 12th March a War Loan will be offered for subscription by the people of Canada. We will supply all information and attend to details of subscriptions free of charge.

T. R. BILLET & CO.
Merchants Bank Bldg. Winnipeg



POISON

SUREDETH

THE SOLUTION OF THE GOPHER PROBLEM

EMPIRE CHEMICAL CO LIMITED

"SUREDETH"—the new method poison—offers the only solution of the gopher problem.

"SUREDETH"—is a scientific preparation, based on the results of years of experimenting.

"SUREDETH"—does not require any sweetening or other drugs to disguise the taste; it is practically tasteless.

"SUREDETH"—has the odor of certain grasses and

All that is needed

to positively rid your fields of the gopher pest is "SUREDETH"—the new poison by the new method

roots, making it very attractive to gophers.

"SUREDETH"—is relished by gophers from early spring until late fall.

"SUREDETH"—is safe to use in gardens and pastures. Our new method absolutely prevents any danger to stock or domestic or wild fowl.

"SUREDETH"—is so deadly that a gopher cannot taste it and live. Our \$1 package

will cover as much ground as \$5 worth of any other gopher poison made.

"SUREDETH"—is positively guaranteed to do the work we claim for it.

"SUREDETH"—adopted by the farmers of the west, and used systematically, will, in one quarter the time and expense spent ordinarily in preparing and distributing strychnine poisons, completely exterminate the gopher.

TO BE HAD FROM YOUR DRUGGIST, OR WRITE FOR TRIAL PACKAGE—\$1.00—AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS

Empire Chemical Company Limited
Dept. A SASKATOON, SASK.

Write for Catalog

Ten Year Guarantee

90 Days' FREE Trial
On Your Own Farm



You Can't Beat Galloway Prices So— WHY PAY MORE?

Or Why Pay Less for a Separator that will not give such lasting service?

If the Galloway Separator is as good as we say it is, you can't afford to buy any other kind—and you are to be the judge of its merits. Try it on your own farm or place for 90 days FREE. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay the freight both ways. That's fair and square, isn't it? That's how we make friends of our customers, by treating them fair and square and giving honest value every time.

Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

We took 4 years to design and perfect the Galloway Sanitary

—and now we are willing and anxious to have you try it out in a test with any other cream separator made. Test them side by side, test them for close skimming, for easy running, for sanitary perfection, and for high class workmanship, and if you are not satisfied that it is the best your money can buy, send it back charges collect.

Note These Points of Superiority

Easy to wash clean—no sharp corners, no rough edges. Bowl catches any foreign matter in the milk. Easy to turn, because only two shafts in whole gearing, all accurately machined and set in perfectly fitted bearings. All working parts run in spray of oil. Discs not fastened together. Both gear shafts and both spindle bearings supported by one solid casting. Big, roomy, seamless, pressed steel supply tank.

Send Today For My BIG FREE CATALOG

Only sent free if you address Dept 11 and mention this paper. It tells all about Cream Separators, gives good substantial reasons why Galloway Sanitary Separators are the most efficient. It tells why I can put such a low price on a separator of such high value. Send for it now, but be sure to mention this paper.

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
of Canada Limited
11 Galt Building Winnipeg



the whole vital bill, in spite of the overwhelming majority in its favor, by debating it until the life of the present Congress expired. It has not been voted on at all, therefore, and it is necessary for the Senate rules of debate to be changed before the majority can rule. "The most reprehensible act at the gravest crisis since the civil war" is the way this filibuster is characterized. The group of twelve senators responsible for these blocking tactics was led by La Follette.

CO-OPERATORS BUY FARM

A few months ago representatives of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies inspected the wheat fields of Western Canada with a view to producing some of their own wheat. As a result they purchased the Wietzen farm, 65 miles south west of Saskatoon, comprising about 10,240 acres, of which 8,320 acres are under cultivation. It is stated that the price of \$310,000 was paid in cash. The Co-operative News, of Manchester, in which this report appears, points out that the average crop on this land was about 35 bushels to the acre. It is the intention of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies to produce at least a part of their wheat on their own farms. They mill in their own mills about sixteen million bushels annually, so that the crop from this farm will be but a small portion.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$9,828.82
Mrs. Robt. Bell, Arizona, Man.	5.00
Dennis and Naynard Frank, Lashburn, Sask.	.50
Miss Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man.	2.50
A. F.	5.00
William Wilcox, Atwater, Sask.	10.00
Grace and Margaret Hall, Allan, Sask.	1.00
Total	\$9,850.82

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,508.51
Willing Workers of Silverwood, Man.	20.00
Proceeds of Social and Dance held in Sunny Brow School, Speddington, Sask.	22.15
Total	\$2,550.66

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$823.00
A. F.	5.00
Total	\$828.00

THE LATEST GERMAN PLOT
Washington, March 5.—The United States government has in its possession a copy of official instructions to the German Minister in Mexico City which proves beyond all doubt that a plot was on foot to ally Mexico and Japan in an attack upon the United States in case the latter declared war upon Germany. The instructions came from Foreign Minister Zimmerman, at Berlin, thru Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, Mexico

was to urge Japan to abandon her allies and join with Germany in a blow at the United States from Mexican territory. For her part Mexico was to receive financial support from Germany, reconquer her lost provinces of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and share in the "victorious" peace terms which Germany would impose upon her enemies.

The exposure of this plot by President Wilson fell like a bombshell upon Congress, the American nation and the

world at large; it created a sensation in Great Britain. It was one more example of the desperate lengths to which Germany's treachery would carry her and at once altered the attitude of congress towards President Wilson's request for power to arm merchantmen and take what other steps might be necessary to protect the rights of the United States against German encroachments.

A small group of men in the Senate, however, have succeeded in blocking

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 5, 1917)

Wheat—Saturday's closing prices show an advance of 8½ cents for May futures, 8½ cents for July and 8½ for October. These gains have all been made during the last four days and several causes influenced the markets in the advance. There has been some good buying in the various wheat markets, a keen demand for wheat at the seaboard and for spot wheat in store terminal elevators. The railroad congestion appeared to be showing signs of improvement, altho it is very slow. Conditions in the winter wheat areas were bad on account of lack of moisture, but as this has been remedied by snowfalls it can not now be taken as a bullish factor. The probability of the arming of American merchant ships was also considered as a bullish argument, in as much as it would have a tendency to promote the forwarding of freight and the report that Britain was bidding fancy prices for neutral tonnage was considered in the same light. On Thursday the U.S. government will issue an estimate of the farm reserves, but such report is always discounted and has little influence when issued unless there is a radical change from what was anticipated. Coarse Grains—Oats and barley prices have advanced also and an excellent cash demand for the former is a feature. High prices of American corn would indicate that this demand is likely to continue.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, no grade	1.95
Wheat—				No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.95
February 27	177	175	141	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.88
February 28	179	177	144	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.92
March 1	180	178	145	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.90
March 2	182	180	147	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.85
March 3	186	184	150	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.82
March 5	186	184	148	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.76
Week ago	176	174	140	No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.75
Year ago	114	114		No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.79
Oats—				No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.85
February 27	60	59		No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.83
February 28	60	60		No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.76
March 1	60	59		No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	59
March 2	61	61		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	57
March 3	62	62		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	58
March 5	62	62		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	59
Week ago	59	59		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	56
Year ago	42	42		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	57
Flax—				No. 4 white oats, 1 car	58
February 27	258	260		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	58
February 28	258	261		Sample oats, 1 car	56
March 1	258	261		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	57
March 2	258	261		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	58
March 3	260	263		No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	57
March 5	263	266		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	57
Week ago	259	261		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	58
Year ago	209	210		No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu., to arrive	58

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 3)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$2.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.06

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Mar. 5	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 1	Calgary Mar. 3	Chicago Mar. 1	St. Paul Mar. 1
Cattle						
Choice steers	9.50-10.00	8.50-9.00	10.50-11.25	8.50-9.00	11.75-12.25	9.75-10.75
Best butcher steers	9.00-9.50	7.25-7.50	9.50-10.50	7.25-8.25	9.75-11.75	8.75-9.75
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-8.75	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	7.25-8.25	7.25-9.70	6.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	6.75-7.50	6.75-6.00	7.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	8.00-10.15	8.00-9.50
Medium to good cows	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.25	6.50-7.75	5.50-6.50	6.75-8.60	7.00-8.00
Common cows	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.50	4.50-5.50	6.50-8.75	6.00-7.00
Canners	3.75-4.25	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	3.25-3.75	5.00-6.80	5.00-5.75
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	7.75-8.75	7.50-8.25	8.40-10.75	8.00-9.00
Fair to good heifers	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.75	6.75-7.75	5.75-8.40	6.00-8.00
Best oxen	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	8.15-9.50	7.25-8.25
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.50	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.50	5.75-6.00	6.00-7.65	6.50-7.00
Common to hologna bulls	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.00	5.00-7.00	4.25-5.25	7.50-8.75	7.00-8.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-7.00	5.75-6.00	6.75-8.75	6.75-7.25	6.00-8.25	7.00-7.75
Fair to good stocker steers	6.00-6.75	5.50-5.75	6.25-6.60	7.00-7.25		
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$70-\$85
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$70
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$14.40	\$9.25	15.00-15.10	\$14.10	13.25-13.40	13.60-13.15
Light hogs	11.00-12.00		\$12.50		13.30-13.40	\$11.00
Heavy sows	\$9.00	6.75-7.25	\$10.90		12.75-13.20	8.00-8.25
Stags	\$6.00-6.50	\$4.50			8 lbs doorage	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.75-12.25	\$8.50	10.00-15.00		13.25-14.50	11.00-14.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	7.00-7.50	9.00-11.50	8.00-11.50	10.25-13.85	6.00-10.50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Mar. 5	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 1	Calgary Mar. 3	Regina Mar. 3	Saskatoon Mar. 1
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	34c	24c-26c	38c-39c	35c-37c	33c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	55c	25c-27c	48c-50c	40c	50c	40c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	\$1.60	75c-85c	\$2.75	\$1.25	\$1.00	55c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	40c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	37c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	23c	17c	23c-25c	20c-24c	20c-22c	
Fowl	18c	13c-14c	20c-21c	18c-20c	18c-20c	
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-23c	17c-18c	20c	
Geese	20c	15c	19c-21c	17c-18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	30c-33c	20c-28c	22c-25c	
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	No. 1's
No. 2 Upland		\$14				
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16	\$13-\$15	\$14	\$8	\$10.00
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 27 to March 5 inclusive

Date	1"	2"	3"	WHEAT 4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Exl	Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2NW	3CW	Rej.
Feb. 27	175	171	168	157	139		97	58	58	56	56	55		98	93	81	81	252	249	234	
Feb. 28	178	174	169				98	58	57	57	56	56		28	93	81	80	253	250	234	
Mar. 1	179	175	170	158			98	59	58	58	57	56		100	95	82	82	253	250	234	
Mar. 2	181	178	173	160	142	111	98	61	59	59	58	57		100	95	82	82	253	250	234	
Mar. 3	185	182	176	165	146	115	98	62	60	60	59	58		101	96	83	83	255	252		
Mar. 5	185	182	177	165	146	113	100	61	59	59	59	58		102	98	83	83	258	255		
Week ago	174	171	166	156	138		97	57	56	56	55	55		98	93	81	81	253	250	235	
Year ago	113	110	108	105	96	89		40	38	38	36	35		60	55	50	50	205	209		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 2, 1916.—

This Year	1917 Wheat	Last Year
1 hard	15,007.20	75,723.20
1 Nor.	1,997,300.50	10,962,067.10
2 Nor.	3,887,979.30	4,696,600.20
3 Nor.	3,986,893.00	3,202,525.30
No. 4	3,077,407.00	1,487,816.30
Others	10,169,240.00	2,647,963.50
This week	23,133,828.20	This week 22,972,696.40
Last week	23,028,778.50	Last week 21,995,776.46
Increase	105,049.30	Increase .. 976,920.00

Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1 C.W.	14,819.20	285,177.04
2 C.W.	2,982,690.10	4,078,219.07
3 C.W.	1,100,274.29	1,973,985.01
Ex. 1 fd.	2,072,983.15	593,698.19
Others	5,281,856.19	1,689,458.06
This week	11,452,624.25	This week 8,620,538.03
Last week	11,521,534.25	Last week 8,552,181.21
Decrease	68,910.00	Increase .. 68,356.10

Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W.	215,251.18
4 C.W.	550,608.35
Rej.	75,156.18
Feed	305,044.41
Others	148,963.30
This week	1,295,024.44
Last week	1,309,090.25
Decrease	14,065.29
Increase	23,614.18

SHIPMENTS

1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	
Oats	
Barley	
Flax	
1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	484,849.10
Oats	246,736.16
Barley	22,998.05
Flax	29,068.41
	5,134.50

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending March 2, 1917.—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Ft. Arthur Ter.	23,133,828	11,452,624	1,295,024
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,945,227	2,565,595	
Total	28,792,600	18,869,985	1,690,347
At Buffalo and Duluth	12,167,682	2,192,860	367,640
Total this week	40,960,282	21,062,845	2,057,987
Total last week	41,053,831	21,703,093	2,220,144
Total last year	35,817,297	16,164,088	1,977,933

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 28, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	119,598.20	119,180.10	2,251,706.50
	Oats	73,268.18	45,253.05	656,949.04
	Barley	2,153.06	1,337.44	34,373.15
	Flax	513.01	2,239.33	67,079.33
Calgary	Wheat	79,746.00	15,291.00	951,283.00
	Oats	171,159.00	73,956.00	1,154,297.00
	Barley	32,836.00	4,796.00	92,920.00
	Flax	3,727.00		12,379.00
	Mix'd			
Grain		175,460 lbs.	7,919 lbs.	1,226,810 lbs.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
Chicago, March 1.—The past week has seen light receipts at all western markets and the smallest percentage of finished steers in trade history at this season. \$12.00 stops most of the choice steers on this market. Agitation against high food prices, the increasing temperature, the temporary car scarcity and Lent, all contribute to the uncertainty of present cattle markets and most dealers believe that prices will do well to hold their own during the Lenten season. Choice cows and heifers have gained 25 to 40 cents during the week. Canners and cutters have advanced 10 to 15 cents.

Feeder prices have advanced about 25 cents in two weeks and are going up, especially for quality stuff. Some have sold as high as \$9.00 to \$9.40. Prices over the whole Western country are at the highest level in trade history.

Hogs are 75 cents above a week ago. They have gained about \$3.00 a hundred since January 1, and hogs such as brought \$8.40 to \$8.60 a year ago are now bringing \$13.10 to \$13.25. In 1915 some pigs brought \$6.80. The price is almost double now than it was in 1915 at the corresponding time.

SOUTH ST. PAUL
South St. Paul, March 3.—Barring only the week immediately following the storm the first part of February, cattle trade this week was on the strongest basis of the year. It has even out-classed the high spot in February.

Starting with an initial advance of 10 cents Monday the market gained strength each succeeding day until by the middle of the week prices

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 3, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.85	\$1.97-\$2.04
2 Nor. wheat	1.82	1.94-2.02
3 Nor. wheat	1.76	1.86-1.96
3 white oats	.60	.57-.59
Barley	1.01-.82	.94-1.15
Flax, No. 1	2.55	2.37-2.83

Futures—
May wheat 1.86 1.90
July wheat 1.84 1.82

were 15 to 25 cents higher. This gain was retained up to the close of the week, the buying slowed up noticeably on Friday.

Steer trade was made good most of the week by packer and jobber competition. The supply of decent beef material was not large all week, only a small percentage of bullocks daily bringing \$9.00 to \$10.00 and a few up to \$10.50. Anything of this kind did not require competition as packers were ready to take it over at satisfactory terms. Best action was on in between grades of steers, those suitable either to kill or finish. A lot of this stuff sold at \$9.00 to \$9.75 during the week and plainer stuff at \$7.00 to \$8.00. The \$7.00 to \$9.00 spread caught the bulk of the week's steers.

Stocker and feeder trade was the best it has been for several weeks and under the spell of broad buying prices advanced 25 to 40 cents.

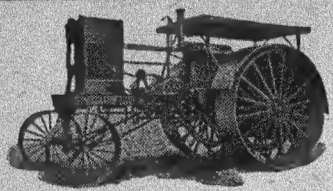
Top hogs at the close cleared 65 cents higher than at the best time the week previous. Average cost up to the Friday session was 67 cents higher than at the close of the week before when the average stood at the highest point up to that time.

This price is \$4.35 higher than the highest time a year ago and \$1.65 higher than a month ago. At one time during the week there was a difference of but 25 cents between top here and at Chicago.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, March 3.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,600; calves, 65; sheep and lambs, 00; hogs, 4,500.

With a fairly liberal run of cattle the past week there were more good quality butcher cattle offered than for some weeks. Trade was about steady on all classes, with the good to choice kind in demand at from \$9.00 to \$10.00. Good fat heifers are quotable from \$8.00 to \$9.00, with best fat cows from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Oxen and bulls are in demand at prices quoted below. There is a much better tone to the stocker and feeder trade with prices strong from \$6.50 to \$7.00 for good breeders. The country demand is good, but few are coming to market. Good condition close up springing cows are also wanted. We look for the cattle trade to remain strong next week. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50



Flour City Tractors

17 YEARS IN THE FIELD

A PRACTICAL DESIGN
CAREFULLY DEVELOPED.

SIMPLICITY IS IT'S BEAU-
TY, STRENGTH AND POW-
ER ITS STRONG POINT.

ITS SUCCESSFUL CAREER
HAS BUILT OUR FACTORY
AND MADE OUR BUSINESS

THE FLOUR CITY IS BUILT
IN SIZES SUITABLE FOR
ANY FARM.

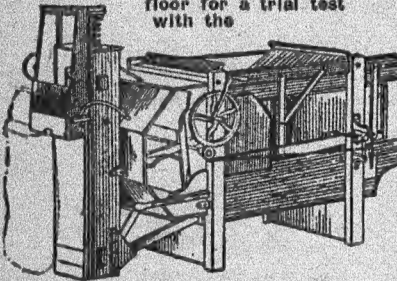
BUY ONE BIG ENOUGH
TO DO YOUR WORK.

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floor for a trial test
with the



KLINE FANNING MILL

We welcome such a test because in no other way
is it possible to so decisively demonstrate the
superiority of the Kline on all kinds of grain.
It is absolutely unequalled in separating all bad
seeds and smut. In grading seed grain this mill
will pay for itself three times over in one year off
40 acres, giving heavier yields per acre than any
other mill built. Write for particulars, price and
terms. Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.
Cleans 80 to 120 bushels per hour. Can adjust
wind to any angle on riddles. Power attachment.

KLINE MFG. CO., Beeton, Ont.
E. R. Munnings, Mgr.

Unless

The Great-West Life Assur-
ance Company were provid-
ing particularly attractive
policies, it would not—for
ten successive years—have
written the largest Canadian
Business of any Canadian
Company.

UNLESS the funds were in-
vested at an exceptionally
favorable rate, it would be
impossible to pay the un-
equalled profits that are being
paid to Policyholders.

UNLESS strict economy pre-
valled, the advantage of these
high earnings would be lost.
These, and many other points
of vital interest to those look-
ing for the best obtainable in
Life Insurance, are referred
to in the 24th Annual Report
of

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

DEPT. "I"
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Ask for a Copy

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 4

stigma placed on the Canadian cattle
industry.

COL. H. A. MULLINS.

Winnipeg, Man.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of
January 24, I saw the report of the
committee appointed a year ago to look
into and suggest some means of elimin-
ating or controlling this disease. I had
expected when this report appeared that
some plan would be submitted for deal-
ing with the disease. If it is as preva-
lent as this report would indicate, no
time should be lost in taking steps to
check it.

In his address a year ago, Dr. Mc-
Gillivray did not advise the slaughter
of all affected animals, but rather their
separation and continuing to breed from
them if valuable breeders, otherwise
fattening them for the butcher. This
is what is known as the "Bang" sys-
tem; but there are few farmers so situ-
ated as to be able to adopt this system
effectively, as it would require two
farms some distance apart.

I have just seen an article in an
American paper by a breeder of Hol-
steins. He states that he has reacting
cows that he values at \$500; that they
are regular breeders, that the calves
always come healthy and are fed the
milk of their dams after being pasteur-
ized. He is careful to keep the two
herds isolated. Men going from one
farm to another change their clothes.
Of course, the practice of this system
would only be necessary with pure-bred
herds and valuable dairy cows. Ordina-
ry grades should be sent to the
butcher as soon as the disease is de-
tected.

I know of a case of a cow that at
six years of age was tested and re-
acted. She was then in a very run-
down condition, being a very heavy
milk. She was kept and gradually
improved in condition. After two
years she was again tested and again
reacted. She then appeared in perfect
health. She was kept until twelve
years old, producing a healthy calf
every year. She was slaughtered for
beef and not a tubercle could be found
in her body.

As I have said, the Bang system is
beyond the reach of most farmers. I
would suggest that the government set
aside a farm as a bovine sanitarium,
where all reactors should be sent. It
should be near the Agricultural College,
so that students would get acquainted
with the disease in all its stages, and
also fitted to apply the tubercular test.
A pasteurizing plant could be installed
and calves reared on pasteurized milk
or at once returned to their owners.
Such an institution might be made al-
most self-sustaining.

The first step to take would be to
compel owners of pure-bred cattle and
all dairy cattle where milk is sold for
human consumption to have their herds
tested. It would then be known what
conditions would be required, and it
might be found that the disease is not
so prevalent nor so dangerous as some
would make us believe. I hope to hear
the opinion of others as to the feasi-
bility of the scheme of a bovine sani-
tarium.

JAS. GLENNIE.

Macdonald, Man.

THE LOGIC OF THE APPLE DUTY

Editor, Guide:—I have wondered how
it was Mr. Barnes' justification of the
import duty on apples was allowed to
pass unchallenged at the Brandon con-
vention.

I would like to ask Mr. Barnes how
many barrels do growers produce that
the fifty cents a barrel "saved them
from ruin"? We consumers lost far
more than that if this fifty cents was
just enough of a handicap to keep a
large quantity of American apples off
our market. Of course, we are told
this duty is only "for a time," that
is all time with protectionists. In any
case does not this tariff really work
against the grower? It made apples
here a luxury. Without it they would
be a cheap food, all could buy and so
use several times as many.

In the last decade there have been

BUTTER and EGGS

For fresh made Dairy Butter in good color and good flavor we will pay you 85
cents per lb. For good Fresh Eggs, 40 cents per doz. These prices are f.o.b.
Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have not any
egg crates, drop us a line and we shall be pleased to supply you by return.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

Winnipeg, Man.

several years when wheat growers sold
their crop at a net loss and were on
the road to ruin. Should we have asked
Britain for a protective tariff in favor
of our wheat? In common with many
other Manitoba farmers I put in two
or three acres of potatoes. The year
before last B.C. early potatoes were
sold in Winnipeg for 40 to 45 cents.
We can't put early potatoes in Winni-
peg for that money in small lots.
Should we have asked the government
to put an import duty on B.C. potatoes
and let the town consumer foot the bill?
That would be most unfair, but just as
fair as this apple duty.

If the B.C. fruit grower had not so
generally bought his land from land
sharks, I take it he could make apple
growing pay without a duty. So our
money goes to pay the real estate para-
site his "profits." Spray him with
corrosive sublimate. Meanwhile our
Manitoba kiddies continue to eat raw
potatoes and gaze at the fruit in the
seed catalogs. If B.C. won't function
without artificial help, we will have to
try to grow some. I have before me a
copy of an Ontario paper asking for
50,000 pounds of turkey. This is to be
shipped across Canada for the Vancou-
ver market. Put a little home-grown
turkey between you and ruin, Mr. B.C.
Fruit Grower.

WILSON RANSOM.

Mountainside.

MRS. PALEY'S REPLY

Dear Miss Hind:—I am sorry that your
letter of February 6 has been so long
unanswered, but I have been away from
home and only received it on my return.
As to the story you mention having
come to you, to the affect that you were
responsible for Sergeant Allbright forc-
ing his address on the Women's Section
I have heard nothing of it.

The facts of the case were as follows:
the Sergeant sent in a message to say
he wished to address the women. I re-
plied that I was extremely sorry but
that our program was already so over-
crowded that I was afraid we could not
find time that day. Shortly afterwards
I received another message asking me
to go and speak to the Sergeant myself,
which I did. He was very anxious to
address us and I promised to give him
a short time. The discussion that arose
after his address was perfectly natural,
but I am afraid was considerably mis-
represented by someone. It was unfor-
tunate that I should have missed seeing
you after the session, but I should like
to assure you there was nothing said
that would not bear the full glare of a
newspaper report, if given accurately,
justly, and with the full context. Ser-
geant Allbright thought the farm women
should be competent to work the farms
and he intimated we should be doing so
and more zealous in urging the men to
go. I tried to point out that both men
and women on the farms were fully
prepared to bear their share of sacri-
fice, but we were not sure duty did not
bid the farmer stay where he was. It
is not that the men on the farms are
not willing to go; they have gone from
Alberta farms in very large numbers,
be they British, Canadian or American.
They are still going; but it is an open
question in the minds of all thinking
people, as to whether they are acting in
the best interests of the allied cause
by going.

I know there are many in the old
country who think very emphatically
that our western farmers are perform-
ing their highest duty by growing the
foodstuffs without which the most
powerful forces are impotent.

IRENE PALBY,
President U.F.W.A.

ONTARIO WOMEN TO VOTE

The government and opposition in
Ontario have united in an endorsement
of Women Suffrage and have agreed

Best Prices For Raw Hides

W. Bourke & Co.

Pacific Ave.

Brandon

TANNING FUR DRESSING
ROBE MAKING

Electric Hand Lamp FREE



Practical,
portable,
light, safe,
sure and al-
ways ready.
A full sized
sturdy lamp
which can be
used in the
home, around
the house or in
the barn. No-
thing to get out
of order. Bat-
teries last four
to six months.
New ones can
be obtained any-
where. 8 1/2 ins. in
height, can be
carried by hand-
le or ball.

This lamp will be sent free and ex-
press prepaid to anyone who will col-
lect four yearly subscriptions, new or
renewal to The Guide at \$1.50 each,
and send the money collected and the
names and addresses of the subscribers
to The Guide office, or if you can col-
lect a two-year subscription at \$3.00 it
will count the same as two one-year
subscriptions at \$1.50.

Send your subscriptions to The Circu-
lation Department,

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG MAN.

to extend the right of the vote to wo-
men at the next election. J. W. John-
son, an opposition member is the in-
troducer of the bill. Sir William
Hearst in endorsing the principle of
the bill said:—"Having taken our wo-
men into partnership with us in our
tremendous task, upon which the suc-
cess of the future of the British Empire
depends and the civilization of the
world, I ask 'can we justly deny them
a share in the government of the coun-
try, the right to have a say about the
making of the laws they have been so
heroically trying to defend.' My
answer is 'I think not.' I feel the time
has now come when we should give
our women a greater part in the
public affairs and the greater service
that the ballot affords. In this case
the government endorses the principle
of the bill before the house. That
means they take government responsi-
bility for it. I call for my supporters
to vote in its favor, and I take full
responsibility as leader of this house
for what the vote may be."

Mr. N. W. Rowell, while compli-
menting the government on "another
change of heart," said it was but a
case of the administration "stealing a
plank from the platform of the oppo-
sition." He said it was one of the
most radical measures a government
had ever been called upon to pass on.
He asked for a unanimous vote of the
house.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

Messrs. C. D. Roberts & Sons, the well-
known Winnipeg Percheron importers were
present at the Chicago International and
have purchased a number of horses of
various ages of the right type. These are
blacks and dark greys, possessing quality,
conformation, size and action. They have
one colt which was only 17 months old on
January 16, and it weighs 1,740 pounds,
which is probably a record for a yearling
stallion in Western Canada.



The picture is from a photograph and shows you the pieces as they appear set out on the table, but in the small space here we cannot begin to do justice to these beautiful dishes. To appreciate them you must see and handle them. They are of the finest English Semi-Porcelain, made in a distinctive shape and decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink, with fine gold border. The set consists of: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—A total of 47 pieces.

OUR OFFER The Guide will give this set FREE and express charges prepaid to any woman who will collect twelve yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. This is not one of the ordinary cheap dinner sets that are generally offered as prizes. The price of dishes has increased considerably since the commencement of the war, but by making a special purchase The Guide is able to

put this set within your reach for only a few hours work. We have only a limited number of these sets left, and if you want one you had better act at once. You take no chance because if you do not secure the full number of subscriptions required, we will pay you a liberal cash commission or will give you some other prize.

Fill out the coupon with your name and address, send it to The Guide office and we will send you full supplies and instructions for collecting subscriptions. With our assistance you will have no difficulty in winning this beautiful set. Mail your coupon today.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

March 7 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.
WINNIPEG.

Please reserve for me one of your English dinner sets and send me full supplies and instructions for collecting the 12 yearly subscriptions necessary to secure this prize.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

FREE Registered Marquis Wheat \$500

In Cash Prizes

More farmers are realizing every day that the best seed is the cheapest and most profitable to sow; not only is the yield greater but the grade is better and the price, therefore, higher. High class seed is a money making proposition.

PURE REGISTERED SEED is seed that has been grown under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Under these rules the growing crop is inspected, and after threshing the seed is cleaned, re-cleaned and the grain inspected as it is being put into the sacks. If it passes this final inspection the sacks are sealed by the Inspector with the official seal of the association. Registered seed is absolutely free from noxious weed seeds; it is plump, free from frost and must germinate 95 per cent. This is the kind of seed The Guide is giving away to its readers, and in order to encourage those who secure this pure seed to produce the best results from it, The Grain Growers' Grain Company is donating \$500.00 in cash prizes which will be awarded at a seed fair which The Guide will hold in November, 1917. The Guide is offering Marquis or Fife wheat, and Victory or Banner oats, put up in twenty-pound sacks, and O.A.C. 21 barley, put up in twenty-four pound sacks.

Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office, will receive free of charge one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley. To any person who earns three sacks of grain The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of charge; this means that six subscriptions will entitle you to four sacks of grain. Any person may earn as many of these sacks as they desire. It may be that some two-year subscriptions at \$3.00 can be collected, such subscriptions will count the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. All seed will be shipped in plenty of time for seeding and the winners will be provided with instructions for taking care of it and will also be assisted to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

\$500 in Cash Prizes

The Guide will hold a seed fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which any person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter. Each competitor must send one-half bushel either of wheat, oats or barley grown from The Guide's pure seed, and a small sheaf of the same grain.

IMPORTANT

If you want to start in producing the best wheat, oats and barley grown in the world, collect one subscription to The Guide and mail it at once, together with the coupon on this page. Full supplies will then be sent to you for taking subscriptions and you may earn as much of this seed as you would like to have, while the supply lasts. Owing to the limit in quantity, however, we have decided not to accept any more reservations unless they are accompanied by one subscription. Collect your subscription today and make your reservation and we will hold the seed for you until you collect the balance of the subscriptions.

The Guide has been fortunate in securing as judges George Seris, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Ros-thern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. This will be the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada and the men who win the leading prizes at it will have gone a long way towards putting themselves in a class with the best seed producers in the West. The following are the cash prizes which will be awarded at The Guide's seed fair:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man. March 7, 1917

Gentlemen:—Herewith is one subscription to The Guide, which I have collected. Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

.....20 lb. Sacks of Fife Wheat and.....20 lb. Sacks of Marquis Wheat

.....20 lb. Sacks of Banner Oats and.....20 lb. Sacks of Victory Oats.

.....24 lb. Sacks of O.A.C. Barley

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each before March 1st.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Province _____



These Pictures tell a Story of vital interest to YOU

They show the penalty—yes, penalty of being without a telephone.

When you want a "Vet" you usually want him badly. His immediate attendance means all the difference between life and death to valuable stock.

Or suppose you or one of your family are taken ill with apoplexy or appendicitis or some other equally vital illness, the matter of an hour may mean mortal agony, or death.

Read what these practical farmers say about their experience with the telephone:—

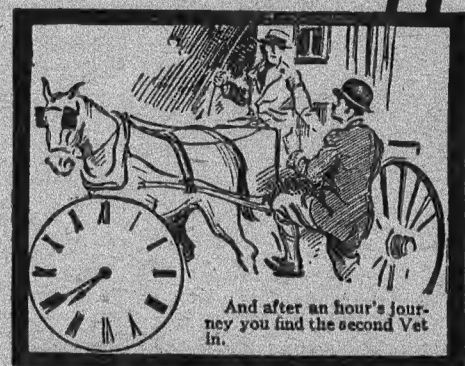
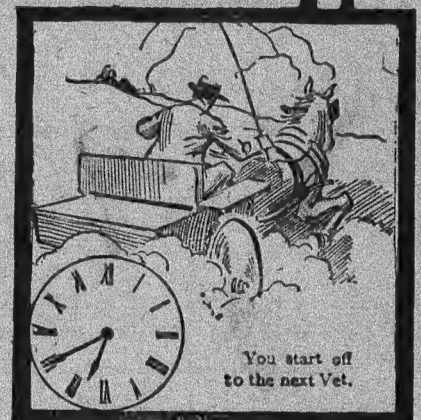
H. J. Bray, of Plympton, Man., says: "The telephone saved my life. I had been away for a holiday, took sick, got home as quickly as I could, my wife phoned for our doctor, he was away in the city but our agent got busy and located the doctor. My wife told him how I was feeling; he said he would be out as soon as possible, got here at 11 o'clock at night, examined me, said it was appendicitis and must be operated on right away. So was off to the city next morning, was operated on at 10 o'clock. The doctors said it was none too soon, another few hours and it would have been too late."

A. Reusch, of Otthon, Sask., says: "I have had it now a little over eight months; it has cost me quite \$20.00. In that time this \$20.00 has saved me \$200.00 or more in horses by being able to get the vet., in half the time. Not only that, I made over \$100.00 by being able to keep in touch with the local Grain Buyers and was enabled to sell my grain for the best figure."

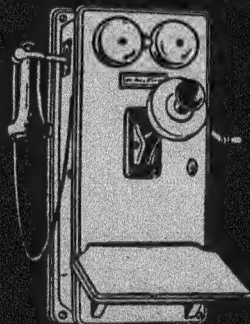
R. G. Thomson, of Clinton, Ont., says: "In case of an accident or sudden illness, its value cannot be reckoned with in dollars and cents. I know of one case where a woman took the wrong medicine by mistake, and had the doctor been twenty minutes later he could not have saved her life."

When the telephone could mean so much to you, why delay? More than 125,000 farmers now have Rural Community telephone lines. Why shouldn't you?

Send the coupon now for our booklet "How the telephone Helps the Farmer." You'll never regret it.



The Solution



USE THIS COUPON NOW.

Please send me copy of your book "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer."

Name

Address

G.G.G. 709

WE SUPPLY everything a Telephone Company needs from the organization of a Company to the complete plant—inside apparatus and batteries as well as line construction material and tools. Our business is the telephone business.

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED

MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG CALGARY
HALIFAX TORONTO REGINA VANCOUVER